The Centre Reporter.

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NICE POSITIONS

NICE PLUMS FOR DEMOCRATS TO PLUCK.

More Than Twelve Hundred Government Positions to be Filled. Salaries Range to Suit All.

The Washington correspondent of the Harrisburg Patriot says men with "influence" with the incoming Democratic administration are already being sought by those in office and those out. Several Pennsylvania Democratic congressmen have been to Washington this week and each agrees in saying that their mail is more than they can answer, and most of it is made up by gentlemen who want to serve their country at a salary.

It is true there are a good many good positions that will be vacant for Democratic workers soon after March 4, if Mr. Cleveland moves on the track as the "workers" expect him to. There is a total of 1,200 departmental positions that may be disposed of without applicants passing civil service examinations.

STATE DEPARTMENT PLUMS.

The best places in the state department are the chief clerkship, with a yearly salary of $2,700; the chiefs of the six divisions at uniform salaries of $2,100; one disbursing clerk and chief of the bureau of accounts at $2,100; one confidential clerk, $1,800, one confidential clerk to each of the assistant secretaries of state and to the solicitor at $1,800 a piece.

The treasury department has the following long list of desirable places: One clerk to the secretary at a salary of $2,400; two private secretaries to the assistant secretary at $1,800 respectively, one chief clerk at $3,000, chief of appointment division at $2,750, chief of warrants, estimates and appropriations at $3,000; chief of public moneys $2,500; chief of customs at $2,700; chiefs of loans and currency at $2,500; chief of revenue marine at $2,500; chief of miscellaneous division at $2,500; chief of secret service at $3,500; two disbursing clerks at $2,500 each; nine chiefs of divisions in the office of the supervising architect with a daily remuneration ranging from 3.50 to 9.60.

PLACES IN THE AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

In the secret service office there is one chief at $3,500, one chief clerk at $2,000, four clerks—one at $1,800, another at $1,400, the third at $1,200 and the fourth at $1,000; ten operatives and twenty assistants.

In the first auditor's office there are four chiefs of divisions at $2,000 apiece and a confidential clerk at $1,800. In the second auditor's office there are six chiefs of divisions at $2,000, one disbursing clerk and one confidential clerk at $1,800. In the third author's office there are seven chiefs of divisions at $2,000 and one confidential clerk at $1,800. In the fourth auditor's office there are three chiefs of divisions at $2,000 and one confidential clerk at $1,800. In the fifth auditor's office there are three chiefs of divisions at $2,000 and one confidential clerk at $1,800. In the sixth auditor's office one chief clerk at $2,000, one disbursbursing clerk at $2,000, ten chiefs of divisions at $2,000 and one confidential clerk at $1,800. The auditors receive a uniform salary of $3,600, while each deputy auditor receives $2,250.

In the first comptroller's office there are four chiefs of divisions at $2,100, one confidential clerk at $1,800, while the first comptroller receives $5,000, and the deputy $2,700. In the second comptroller's office there are seven chiefs of divisions at $2,100, and one confidential clerk at $1,800.

POSITIONS IN THE TREASURY.

In the office of the comptroller of the currency there is one deputy comptroller at $2,800, four chiefs of divisions at $2,200, one confidential clerk at $1,800, on teller at $2,000, one superintendent of the national currency division at $2,000, one superintendent of the imbursable roll at $2,000 and one clerk at $2,000. The salary of the comptroller of the currency is $5,000.

In the office of the commissioner of customs there are two chiefs of the divisions at $2,100, one deputy commissioner at $2,250 and the comptroller receives $4,000. The commissioner of customs receives a salary of $6,000, his deputy $3,200, seven chiefs of divisions at $2,500, a chief clerk at $2,500.

The treasurer of the United States receives a salary of $6,000. He has one cashier at $3,000, one assistant cashier at $3,200, one chief clerk at $2,500, one vault clerk at $2,500, five chiefs of divisions at $2,500, two tellers at $2,250, one coin clerk at $1,400, one superintendent of national currency redemption at $3,500, one teller of that department at $3,500, and one assisant teller at $2,000.

CLERKSHIPS IN THE MINT BUREAU

In the register's office are four chiefs of divisions at $2,000 and one assistant register at $2,250. The register receives $4,000. In the bureau of statistics there are a chief at $3,500, a chief clerk at $2,000 and four chiefs of division at $2,000. In the lighthouse board there is one clerk at $2,400. In the life saving service a general superintendent at $4,000, an assistant superintendent at $2,500 and one principal clerk at $2,000. In the mint bureau there are a director at $4,500 and a confidential clerk at $2,000. In the steamboat inspection service there is a chief clerk at $1,800. In the coast and geodetic survey there is one chief of division of library and archives at $2,500.

In the war department are one chief clerk at $2,750, one disbursing clerk at $2,000, three chiefs of divisions at $2,000 one private secretary in the office of the secretary at $2,000, one chief clerk in the adjutant general's office at $2,000, one chief clerk in the judge advocate general's office at $2,000, one chief clerk in the quartermaster general's office at $2,000, one chief clerk in the office of the commissary general of subsistence at $2,000, one chief clerk in the office of paymaster general at $2,000, one chief clerk in the office of chief of engineers at $2,000 one chief clerk in the office of chief of ordnance at $2,000, one chief clerk in the office of the chief signal officer at $2,000 and one chief clerk for general of the army at $1,200.

NICE JOBS IN THE NAVY.

There are many pleasant places in the navy department. The chief clerk receives $2,500. His and the following mentioned offices may be filled by the incoming administration: The private secretary and the private secretary to the assistant secretary each receives $2,000, the disbursing clerk $2,250, the chief clerk of the bureau of yards and docks $1,800, chief clerk of steam engineering $1,800, chief clerk to the bureau of navigation $1,800, chief clerk of ordinance bureau $1,800, chief clerk of bureau of provisions and clothing $1,800, chief clerk to bureau of equipment and recruiting $1,800, chief clerk to bureau of construction and repairs, $1,800, chief clerk to the bureau of medicine and surgery, $1,800, and chief clerk of office of judge advocate general $1,000.

In the department of the interior are one private secretary to the and for each assistant secretary and one disbursing clerk at $2,000, one chief clerk at $2,200 six chief of divisions at $3,000, one pension commissioner at $2,000, chief clerk of pension office at $2,500, twelve chiefs of divisions at $2,000, and a first and second deputy commissioner at $3,600.

A FEW LUCRATIVE POSITIONS

In the patent office a commissioner at $5,000, one chief clerk at $2,250 and three chief of divisions at $2,000. In the general land office a commissioner at $4,000 a chief clerk at $2,250 and eight chiefs of divisions. In the office of Indian affairs there are a commissioner at $4,000, an assistant at $3,000, financial clerk at $2,000, a chief of division at $2,000 and several minor clerks.

The commissioner of railroads receives $4,500, while the confidential clerks receive $1,600. In the bureau of education the commissioner receives $3,000, the chief clerk $1,800, the confidential clerk of the commissioner $1,800. The force in the geological survey is practically permanent, though a chief disbursing officer at $2,400 and one chief at $2,400 may be appointed.

POSTAL SERVICE PLUMS.

Postmaster General Wanamaker has a good many positions under him that many be filled by the next administration. The four assistant postmaster generals receive $4,000 apiece, there is a chief clerk at $2,250, disbursing clerk at $2,100, one chief clerk to each of the assistant postmaster generals at $2,000 general chief clerks for money order system, foreign mails, depredations and dead letter offices, at $2,000, one topographer at $2,500, chief of salary and allowance division, chief of appointment division, chief of bonds and commission divsion, chief of inspection division, chief of mail and equipment division, chief of postage stamp division, chief of finance division, chief of registration division and chief of correspondence division, at salaries ranging from $2,000 to $3,000.

In the department of agriculture there is an assistant secretary at $4,500 a chief clerk at $2,500, a cashier and chief clerk at $2,500, a chief of the bureau of animal industry at $3,000, several chiefs of divisions at $2,000, a superintendent of garden and grounds at $3,500, curator of museum at $1,400, superintendent of seed room and another superintendent at $1,600.

The department of justice has two chief clerks at $2,450 and several private secretaries at $1,800 and $2,000, respectively.

Killed a White Deer

A snow white deer was killed at Baker,s Run, Clinton county, on Saturday, by George McCartney of Dauphin county. It is the only one of the kind ever killed in this county, and is the first killed in the State since Benjamin Kaley shot one in Schuylkill county 20 years ago.

——The latest styles in clothing at the Philad. Branch, Bellefonte.

A COOL VIEW.

DELIBERATE ACTION OF THE PARTY NOW IN POWER.

Extreme Caution In all Actions Necessary By the Democrats. No Extra Session Probable.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14, 1892.—Now that the smoke of the great conflict has cleared away the full significance of the most decisive revolution of popular sentiment known for generations can be seen by all, and it is hardly to be wondered at that even such hide-bound republicans as Secretaries Foster and Rusk are joining the great majority in condeming the robber tariff, as the principal cause of their party's overwhelming defeat, and that Mr. Harrison pleads in extenuation of his having endorsed the Force bill, the second issue in importance of the campaign, that he was forced to do it by the republicans of the Fifty first Congress—perhaps he intends this as a dig at Ex-Czar Reed, who forced the Force bill through the House, supposably heretofore as a special favor to Mr. Harrison; but these gentlemen arrived at a realizing sense of the facts, so plain to the men who spoke in trumpet tones by the election of Cleveland and Stevenson and a democratic Senate and House, too late to do them or their well thrashed party any good. The people have had enough of the jug-handled legislation of the republican party, and have turned the job of making the laws over to the democratic party, and so long as that party remains true to the promises upon which it won this, the most brilliant victory in its history, the majority of the voters will be true to the democratic party. If it fails to keep those promises, which it is not likely to do, it will deserve defeat, and what is more it will get it.

The principal trouble ahead of the party which will run this government after the Fourth of next March is to decide upon the best method of keeping those promises, and although many democrats are just now going off half-cocked, so to speak, there is no doubt that the wisest men of the party those who think well before they speak, will map out the program upon which the Fifty-third Congress will work.

Theoretically the idea of an extra session of Congress immediately after the inauguration of President Cleveland,—President Cleveland has a familiar sort of sound, eh?—for the purpose of reforming the tariff laws and repealing every law on the statue books authorizing federal interference or supervision of election, which is being so strongly urged by many democrats, is all right; but look at the practical side of the matter and it will be seen that little if any thing is to be gained by an extra session of Congress.

The transfer of the government in all of its numerous branches from the republicans to the democrats is of itself a work of great magnitude, and the important questions that will necessarily arise in connection therewith will fully occupy the time of Mr. Cleveland and his advisers for months, while the Senate, which will necessarily have to hold an extra session to confirm the nomination of members of the Cabinet and other important officials, will have its hands full arrangeing the reorganization of all of its committees and of its official staff, so that even if the House were to meet in extra session, its members, many of them entirely new men, would lack the advice of Mr. Cleveland, the members of his Cabinet and of the old democratic Senators, in framing a tariff bill, which must not be the work of a few weeks, but the result of the careful and deliberate study of months by the best minds in the democratic party, if it is to be what every partriotic democrat wishes it to be. It will not do to hurriedly frame and pass a bill which while correcting the inequalities of the McKinley Law, will contain inequalities of its own. That would be a fatal break at the beginning of what now promises to be a long lease of power for the democratic party. It will be far better to go slow and go right, and the time between now and the first Monday in December 1893, can be more profitably, for the country, and for the democratic party, spent in studying the tariff and its connection with the needs of all classes of our people, by the new Senators and Representatives, than in the hurly of an extra session. As for the repeal of federal election laws, the regular session will be time enough for that, as there will be no more federal election held until the Congressional election of 1894.

Please understand that while endorsing the foregoing in evey particular it is not put forward as the individual view of your correspondent, but as the substance of the views of all the long-headed and prominent democrats with whom he has been able to discuss the subject since the full extent of the democratic victory was known here, and he has reason also to believe those of President elect Cleveland, and as such commended to the consideration of all democrats, and particularly to those who have apparently taken up the mistaken idea that the tariff can be changed as easily as a man's coat.

Courious Court Records.

A curious paper on the records in Dauphin county, is that of a sentence imposed on David Palmer for horse stealing in 1782, of which the following is an extract: "It is therefore considered by the court that the said David Palmer shall be taken to-morrow morning to the said whipping post between the hours of 8 and 10 by the clock, and shall receive thirty-nine lashes to be well laid on his bare back, and then immediately afterward, the said David Palmer shall be placed in the pillory where he shall stand for one hour and have his ears cut off and nailed to the post." The sentence was carried out to the letter and Palmer lived the rest of his natural days without any side ornaments to his head.

Among the numerous papers to be found in the recorder's office at Bedford is a deed for all the land now occupied by the cities of Pittsburg and Allegheny, made by the chiefs of the tribes of Indians, known as the Six Nations, to Garret Pendergrass, Sr., and dated 1770. The signatures of the Indians consist of drawings of bugs of various kinds. It would puzzle the brains of a natural historian to define their species.

Great Strike Coming.

The switchmen of the country are preparing for a great strike next May, expecting to cripple the world's fair business of the railroads and force them to accede to the demands of the employes. "The Buffalo strike and the lessons which have occurred this year," said Secretary Jos. Heimerle of the Switchmen's union, "are but preludes to the great strike of 1893. It will be a strike the like of which has never been seen, and will extend all over the country. The railroads will be making enormous profits. The people would not want the world's fair injured, and a clamor would arise which would force the roads to a settlement. The plans are all made for a gigantic uprising, and the demands this fall are to test the attitude of the railroads toward us. The Buffalo switchmen are biding their time until next spring when they will take part in a strike which will extend from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the great lake to the gulf. The uprising will be national."

WHAT HARRISON SAYS.

In an interview the other day, Mr. Harrison, speaking of the result he frankly confessed the crushing load of the McKinley tariff. He said:

The verdict of last Tuesday could be construed in but one way. It meant a condemnation of the extreme high tariff policy of the Republicans. The inevitable result, if the party was to hope for a renewal of power, was a modification of this position, but not a renunciation altogether of the protective tariff policy, which had been the keynote of every Republican campaign for many years past.

In the foregoing brief paragraph President Harrison tells the precise truth as to the chief causes of the Republican defeat.

Complete returns from the State disclose the remarkable fact that the Presidential vote is 8,000 less than it was four years ago. Always heretofore there has been a large increase. In 1884 the vote was 26,528 more than in 1880. The returns from the interior of New York State disclose a similar phenomenon. But Cleveland and Harrison lose on their vote of four years ago, but Harrison loses most heavily. The greater proportion of the stay-at-home Republicans were dissatisfied with the McKinley tariff and had these been at the polls their ballots would have swelled Cleveland's majority.

Profs. Pettenkofer and Emmerich of Munich have swallowed large numbers of cholera bacilli, and still live. They do not, however, recommend the microbe as a steady article of diet. Their experiments show that a healthy stomach is an unhealthy place for Mr. Bacillus to emigrate to. A diet on cholera bacilli! the REPORTER prefers noodle so up.

A Lancaster (Pa.) man about to be married committed suicide instead of matrimony because his tailor didn't have his wedding clothes finished in time. It may take nine tailors to make a man, but it apparently only takes one Lancaster tailor to utterly undo him.

——C. P. Long was to eastern cities and purchased a fine stock of merchandise at cash prices.

LUTHER'S THESES.

A week ago there occurred at Wittenberg a notable service that will awaken interest in every land where the Reformation has left its imprint on the religious faith of the people. The old church, upon the doors of which Luther nailed his theses against Papal indulgences in 1517, has not escaped the influence of decay. Extensive repairs have been made under the authority of the Government looking to its complete restoration, and the formal reopening was held with imposing ceremonies in the presence of Emperor William and a large assemblage of Protestant princes. Nearly four centuries ago the strokes of Luther's hammer were the signal for the great Reformation which changed the history of Europe, and broke the power of Rome to dominate the consciences of the people. Last Monday the hammer re-enacted the important transaction of that eventful day, and every stroke will make an echo in every Protestant heart. A great procession marched through the streets, and special services commemorative of the far-reaching event were held in the church. It was a day of rejoicing for the people of Wittenberg, and in the evening an entertainment was held, in which the important incidents and events in the life of the reformer and the cause he represented were portrayed by the citizens. With Luther the battle was or spirtual freedom and purity of life. It was a protest against the most corrupt religious system the world has ever known. Since that time the work of Luther has developed increasing strength and influence, until the adherents of Protestantism number one hundred and twenty Millions, and those nations possessing the highest type of Christian civilization are known as Protestant, and the foundations of their greatness were laid on the principles of the Reformation.

May Be an Extra Session.

The strong probability of an extra session of congress immediately following the inauguration of the president-elect is a subject of general conversation in Washington. A special session of the senate is always called at the beginning of a new administration to confirm the members of the cabinet and the diplomatic representatives of the United States abroad. But the present election having turned on questions of domestic policy it is said to be obvious to experienced political leaders of all parties that an extra session of both houses of congress will almost inevitably result. Secretary of the Treasuary Foster among others admits this. The country, he says, challenged the the judgment of the republicans on the McKinley bill and the result must be accepted as the will of the people that a different policy shall be put into effect. Ex-Secretary Bayard writes to a friend to a like effect, adding that the people will expect this to be done without unnecessary delay.

How He Lost a Case.

An exchange relates the following which is a matter of very frequent occurrence in every newspaper office: "A gentleman came into our office the other day and asked for a Brookville paper. We gave him two and he scanned them both closely trying to find the card of a certain lawyer, but in vain. If the lawyer had his card in the paper he might have profited by it. Some people can't see the benefits of advertising. A newspaper is a directory and every business man in town should have an advertisement in his local paper, even if it only contain his name, address and business. It will more than pay you some time."

Hard on Liverymen.

The number of people who drive livery teams so rougly that they are ruined, seem to be increasing if the accounts given in our exchanges are correct. These rascals not only ruin valuable horses by excess of driving, but frequently abandon them on the roadside in a famished condition There always was a brutish element in many people who hire livery horses, which now seems to be increasing in all parts of the state and few offenders are ever captured or punished as they deserve to be by the authorities.

The official returns of Union county show Harrison's majority is 743, a Republican loss of 123. For Congress Thad Mahone, Rep., has 763 majority. For Senate William H. Hackenberg, Rep., has 575 majority. B. K. Focht, Rep., is elected to the Legislature by a majority of 221. A hard fight was made to defeat Focht.

Bull's-Head Flavoring Extracts, the house-wife's indispensable companion, are rapidly displacing all worthless goods. They are as cheap as a good article can be made. Price 10 cts.

——Good assortment of Ladies Coats at C. P. Longs, Spring Mills.

WEATHER FLAGS

SIMPLE SYSTEM OF WEATHER SIGNALS.

Designation of the Signal Service Flags. How to Tell the Forecast of the Weather.

The signal service station at Centre Hall recently instituted by the U. S. Weather Bureau, is appreciated to a great extent by the citizens of the locality, and by the simple arrangement of different flags, the predictions and forecast for the following twenty-four hours are made. By a great many, the signals are not understood, and the REPORTER will endeavor in as concise manner as possible to give a little information. The predictions are received by Mr. J. S. Dauberman, who has been appointed in charge, and as received, are immediately displayed from the tall pole, in view of the surrounding country.

The weather and temperature flags in use by the Weather Bureau are five in number. A square white flag indicates fair weather, and stationary temperature. A white and blue flag, colors arranged horizontally, white above and blue below, to indicate local rains. A triangular black flag is the temperature penant, which, if hoisted above or below either of the foregoing symbols, indicates a rise or fall respectively in the temperature; and lastly, the white flag with black square in center to indicate cold waves.

The triangular flag above the white flag indicates fair weather, warmer. Triangular flag below white flag, indicates fair weather, colder.

The temperature flag above the blue flag indicates warmer weather, rain or snow. Temperature flag below blue flag, indicates colder weather, rain or snow.

Blue and white flag with temperature flag above, indicates warmer weather with local rains. Temperature flag below, indicates colder weather with local rains.

White flag with white flag with black centre above indicates fair weather and a cold wave coming.

White flag with black center below blue flag indicates wet weather and a cold wave.

The white flag with the black center is also used as a frost symbol.

This system of flags has given universal satisfaction, owing to its legibility and simplicity, and are the only ones in use by the signal service.

The system is simple and easily understood.

There are several methods of disseminating weather forecasts and warnings at present in vogue of which the flag system is one. Bulletins and stationary whistles also are means of informing the public of the forecasts.

Old Soldiers Passing Away.

The old soldiers of the civil war are beginning to fall rapidly before the grim reaper. Their mortality, for a number of years succeding the war, was less than that of an equal number of men of the same age who had not seen military service. The reason was that the soldiers were picked men, so to speak—men who had passed a medical examination. They were "first class lives'" to use the phrase of the life insurance men. But the wear and tear of those years of conflict now begins to tell terribly. Over half of the union service are dead, and the remainder will speedily pass away. The pension list has reached its hightest point. The pensioners are dying off as fast as new names are added to the rolls, and the death rate will go on increasing.

Nearly a Conflagration.

On Saturday evening fire was discovered in a straw stack on the premises of John Cole, at Zion. The stack was within a few feet of a large barn and close to the rear of the Lutheran church. The flames threatened to communicate to the barn and church, and it was only by the hard work of the citizens of Zion that the flames were kept under control. Both barn and church were uninsured. The flames were not subdued until Sunday morning.

A Race by Locomotives.

Four locomotives raced over a measured mile on the Pennsylvania railroad track on the Jersey meadows. A "Baldwin compound" made the distance in 63 seconds; an English locomotive in 65 seconds; a Schenectady engine in 53, and one of the Pennsylvania Company's own build in 47 seconds.

Be Industrious.

It is the shiftless man who sits around and bores you by the hour. A man who has no go in him can't hope to get ahead in this world.

——Fine line Mens Overcoats. Can save 25 per cent. at C. P. Longs Spring Mills.

THE NEWS.

A serious accident is reported to have occurred at Pleasant Hill, Mo. A freight train ran into a passenger train at the junction of two branches of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, injuring many persons.——The New Orleans strike ended with a victory for the employers.——Policeman Coleman, of New York, committed suicide because of insomnia.——Wm. R. Nichols, a prominent citizen, and for many years a leading coal dealer of Petersburg, Va., died after a protracted illness. He was widely known.——A despatch from St. Johns, N. F., states that as a result of the gale of October 19th ten vessels were lost or are missing and twenty-two lives are known to have been lost.——Allison, Shafer & Co., contracting firm for the World's Fair, was sued for $500,000 by the Western National Bank of New York.——Fire caused a panic in the Hotel Brunswick, in Denver, but no one was injured.——The Missouri Funeral Directors Association decided to urge legislation requiring undertakers to pass an examination.——The fire in Camden, Me., burned out $500,000 worth of property. Very little of the city is left.——Kit Carson was found guilty of involuntary manslaughter at Las Animas, Col.

Simon Posey, passenger agent and confidential of the Cuban Mail Steamship Company, was arrested upon four charges as a defaulter.——E. O. Taft, an agent of the New England division of the Philadelphia, Reading and New England Railroad, was reported by Superintendent to be a defaulter.——Announcement was made from the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, that the firm of Gerlach & Harjes, stock brokers, had settled in full its indebtedness with the members of that institution, and in consequence the firm's representative in the exchange, Wm. Gerlach, was restored to membership. Simultaneously with the announcement the firm resumed business.——The trial of Dr. Briggs was begun again before the New York Synod, and the defendent was given ten days to prepare his defense. Hon. George W. Eddes died at his home, in Mansfield, Ohio, aged sixty-eight years. He served four years in Congress from 1878 to 1886, and was once Democratic candidate for the Supreme Bench of Ohio.——A collision on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Road at Highland Centre, Iowa, caused a caboose to catch fire. Four people were burned to death.——A dwelling-house in Phillipsburg, N. J., was destroyed by fire, and Samuel Wright, aged sixty, a cripple, was burned to death.——At a conference of mill managers in New Bedford, Mass., it was decided to follow Fall River's action, and increase wages of operatives seven per cent. the first of December.——President Thompson, of the National Lead Company, says that within the next two weeks the accounts of the old Lead Trust will be put in the hands of the auditing committee and finally wound up.——The Robesonia furnace at Robesonia, Pa., one of the largest in the State, turning out about one thousand tons weekly, has shut down for repairs which will probably take a few months to complete.——The United States cruiser Cincinnati, was launched at Brooklyn, N. Y.——A movement to secure a pardon for M. C. Percival, defaulting cashier of the Shoe and Leather National Bank, of Auburn, has been started. A petition, signed by influential Maine people, will be presented to President elect Cleveland after his inauguration, asking for Percival's pardon on the ground that he cannot live to serve his sentence in prison.——Mr. J. B. McKee, the President's son-in-law, says that the President, on the expiration of his term, may take up his residence in Boston.——The county almshouse near Franklin, Pa., was burned, and many of the inmates made narrow escapes.——Hon. Tobau T. Moore, a distinguished lawyer of Kentucky, died in his sixty-fourth year.——The coal-mining industry is not in good condition as desired, because of the scarcity of empty cars.——Wm. F. Keck, the murderer who was to have been hanged, died in the cell of nervous exhaustion.

Sixteen lynchers were indicted for murder in Washington county, Ala., and eighteen men for assault and battery.——Mr. and Mrs. Fred. Taake, Swedish settlers on a claim three miles from Okarche, Indian Territory, were found dead inside their house. Both had been shot, and the surroundings indicate murder. The couple were aged fifty-four and fifty-two, respectively.——The jury in the Iams case in Pittsburg brought in a verdict of not guilty.——Earnest Trietle was shot in Orange, N. J., by Nathaniel Williams, private secretary to William Steinitz, the champion chess player. The shooting, it is said, was an accident.——Mrs. Levy was driven crazy in New York by the appearance of a synazogue janitor in his night robe.——W. G. Pollack, a diamond salesman, was robbed and nearly killed on a Sioux City and Pacific train.——Mrs. Parmelia's Wright died in Benton Harbor, Mich., aged one hundred and two years. She retained her mental faculties to the last. Mrs. Wright was born near Fairfax Courthouse, Va., and often met Gen. George Washington Thos. Jefferson and other noted men at that time.——United States cruiser No. 6, was launched at the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, and christened the Olympia.——Carrie Parson, aged sixteen years, eloped with her uncle, Herbert Hoskin, aged sixty years, from Minden, Mich.——Fire destroyed the Stewart Hotel block, the finest in San Bernardino, Cal., including the San Bernardino National Bank. The losses aggregate $300,000, partly insured. The cause of the fire is unknown.

THREE MEN KILLED.

A South Carolina Election Quarrel in Which Firearms Were Freely Used.

Details of the election affray at Hollan's Store precinct, Anderson county, S. C., show that three men were killed and several wounded, all whites. It appears that R. G. Carter, the Republican supervisor, and Jas. W. Earle, a Democrat, became involved in a political quarrel. Carter pulled his pistol and fired at Earle but missed him and killed Columbus Green, the Democratic manager. He fired again, hitting Earle in the stomach. Earle ran through the house and picked up a shotgun and poured the contents into Carter. During the fusillade three bystanders were wounded, but not seriously. Carter died a few hours afterward. Earle also died. The three dead men leave families.

THE ELECTION.

Returns Indicate the Election of Cleveland and Stevenson.

New York State Gives Over 45,000 Majority.

The latest returns show that Cleveland will have 291 votes in the Electoral College, 68 more than the number required to elect him. Nebraska, which was supposed to have gone for Weaver, now appears to be in doubt. Many counties have not been heard from. Kansas is uncertain, though claimed by the Republicans. Wisconsin and Indiana are both Democratic by from 5,000 to 10,000 each. Ohio goes for Cleveland by a plurality of about 700.

Illinois gives Cleveland 10,000 plurality and the Democrats have thirteen out of the twenty-two congressmen.

Cleveland's plurality in Delaware is only a little over 500. The Democrats control the

GROVER CLEVELAND.

legislature. In West Virginia the Democratic plurality is about 3,500. The returns favor the election of all the Democratic candidates for Congress, although the Republicans do not give up the first district.

From present indications the Democrats will have a majority of from sixty to eighty in the House, the Republicans gaining a number of votes. In the Senate the Democrats will probably make a gain, and that body may stand a tie, giving the presiding officer the deciding vote.

The following table shows the vote by States on the presidency:

The Vote of the States.

STATES.	Dem.	Rep.	Peo.	D'bl
Alabama	11			
Arkansas	8			
California				9
Colorado			4	
Connecticut	6			
Delaware	3			
Florida	4			
Georgia	13			
Idaho			3	
Illinois	24			
Indiana	15			
Iowa		13		
Kansas			10	
Kentucky	13			
Louisiana	8			
Maine		6		
Maryland	8			
Massachusetts		15		
Michigan	6	8		
Minnesota		9		
Mississippi	9			
Missouri	17			
Montana		3		
Nebraska		8		
Nevada			3	
New Hampshire		4		
New Jersey	10			
New York	36			
North Carolina	11			
North Dakota		3		
Ohio				23
Oregon		4		
Pennsylvania		23		
Rhode Island		4		
South Carolina	9			
South Dakota			4	
Tennessee	12			
Texas	15			
Vermont		4		
Virginia	12			
Washington		4		
West Virginia	6			
Wisconsin	12			
Wyoming		3		
Total	268	120	24	32

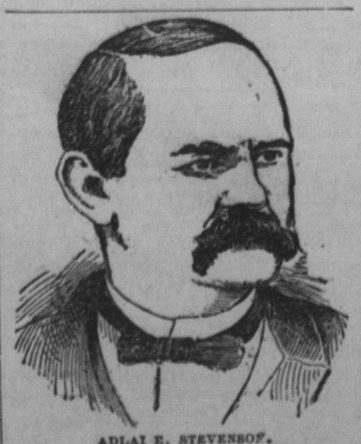
Total, 444. Necessary to choice, 223. Cleveland's certain majority with California and Ohio against him, 92; with them for him, 124.

NEW YORK.

The Herald says: "Private advices received from Governor Hill at Albany are to the effect that, in his judgment, Republicans will come to Harlem River with 65,000 majority. Cleveland will meet them there with 110,000 majority, including New York, Kings and adjacent counties, thus making Cleveland's majority at least 45,000.

NEW JERSEY.

As the polls keep open till 7 o'clock and nearly all the districts have been changed, returns have been coming in slower than almost ever before. At 11:30 o'clock it looks as if Cleveland had carried the state by about 6,000. The Republicans claim the election of Kean by a narrow plurality. Mr Kean himself claims his election by 1,000 plurality, and all admit that the contest is close. The legislature is probably Democratic in the Senate. Twelve Democrats



ADLAI E. STEVENSON.

hold over. Sussex county returns show much cutting. Werts, Democratic candidate for governor, will run 1,200 behind Cleveland, and Kean, Rep., will have 1,300 majority in the county, it is believed. The Democrats probably elect their candidate for county clerk, Dr. Weightson. Returns from Newark show the election of Lane, Dem., to Assembly, although he was heavily cut. The election throughout this state seems to have been quiet.

INDIANA.

Seventy-one out of ninety-two counties in the State give Cleveland a lead of 5,980. The Indianapolis News estimates the Democratic plurality in the State of Indiana at from 3,000 to 5,000; that the Democrats elect eight members of Congress, Republican three (in the Sixth and Ninth districts), and that the First and Tenth Districts are doubtful. The legislature, it states, is reliably Democratic in both branches.

Seventy-four out of ninety-two counties in Indiana, as reported to Chairman Taggert, of the Democratic State Central Committee, give Democratic gains over 1888 of 8,743, giving Cleveland a plurality of 8,743 over 1888. The estimated net gain in the other eighteen counties is 3 400 making the Democratic plurality in the State 9,743.

WISCONSIN.

Wisconsin gives Cleveland a plurality of 10,000 to 15,000. The Democrats elect six out of ten Congressmen and control both branches of the legislature. The majority on joint ballot will be about thirty. Returns are in from about one-half of the State, but they are sufficient to substantiate the claims made by the Democrats. Later returns may cut down the Democratic claims a little but they cannot effect the general result.

NEBRASKA.

Crounz, Republican, is elected governor. Weaver secures the electors by several thousand plurality. The legislature is probably controlled on joint ballot by Democrats and Independents.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The election in South Carolina was very quiet and the vote light. The indications are that Cleveland's majority will exceed 30,000 and that all Democratic Congressmen are elected, with a possible doubt in the Seventh district.

COLUMBIA, S. C.—The vote in South Carolina was very light and returns from county districts are meagre. About 80,000 votes were cast, of which the Democrats have about 42,000 majority. The People's party polled less than 3,000 votes. All of the seven Democratic Congressmen are elected. There was no trouble throughout the State. The weather was warm and cloudy.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The result of the election in this State shows a sweeping Democratic victory on both State and National tickets. The State ticket ran ahead, but Cleveland's majority will be very large. S. B. Alexander, Dem., is re-elected to Congress from the Sixth district, by an overwhelming majority over Maynard, Third party candidate. New Hanover county elects the whole Democratic ticket. Cleveland's majority in the county may reach 700, a gain of 1,700 over the vote of 1888.

Special dispatches to the Citizen from the Ninth district indicate the election of Crawford Dem., over Pritchard, Republican, by at least 1,500 majority.

ALABAMA.

Indications are that the Democrats have elected their entire Congressional delegation, and have given Cleveland 70,000 majority.

LOUISIANA.

The Democrats have elected the entire State ticket and have given Cleveland over 40,000 majority.

COLORADO

The indications are that Weaver has carried Colorado by 15,000 majority. The New York Herald says that there is no doubt of his victory.

ARKANSAS.

The election passed off quietly, no disturbance reported from anywhere. The Democrats claim the State by 20,000 majority. Trieber, Republican, in the First district, claims to have won, while Bush, Populist, in the Third and Bryan, Populist, in the Fifth report certain victories. The weather has been cool and a large vote polled in every district.

FLORIDA.

The weather is good and the vote light in Western Florida, but is practically unanimous for Cleveland. Mallory, for re-election to Congress is without opposition. Pensacola gives Cleveland 2,000 majority. Weaver received only 10 votes. There is no Republican ticket in the field. Cleveland's majority will be at least 15,000.

GEORGIA.

Democrats have carried the State by 70,000. The full Congressional ticket is elected and Black (Dem.) defeats Watson (People's).

ATLANTA, GA.—Forty-four precincts of the City of Atlanta give Cleveland, 5,619; Harrison, 1,753; Weaver, 1,120. Lester, Democratic nominee for Congress from First district, is elected by 7 000 majority.

SAVANNAH, GA.—Election passed off quietly. In Chatham county the total vote is 6,806, the largest ever polled at a Presidential election in Chatham. Lester, for Congress, it is estimated, received 3,600 majority here and is re-elected.

ILLINOIS.

Sixty-two townships of Illinois, outside of Cook county, give Cleveland 8,606, Harrison, 9,862. In 1888 the same townships gave Harrison 9,703; Cleveland, 8,337. Net gain for Cleveland, 110. Three hundred and sixty-two precincts in the City of Chicago give Harrison 43,472 Cleveland 64,592. Chairman Clarke of the Democratic State Committee, says: "Cleveland has carried Illinois by 15,000, and Altgeld, Dem., is elected governor."

CHICAGO, ILL. | Five hundred and thirty-two precincts of this city, give Harrison 74,823, Cleveland 86 348. The probability is that Cleveland has carried Illinois, and that Altgeld, the Democratic candidate for governor is elected by 12,000 or 15,000 majority Chicago will give the Democratic ticket 30,000 majority and the balance of Cook county will reduce that to 25,000.

Springer, Dem., for Congress, re-elected by about 4,000 plurality.

WEST VIRGINIA.

State's returns from interior counties indicates that Democratic gians are general in every county. Harrison county, the home of Goff, shows a Democratic gain of 150. The rate of gain, if continued, will give the Democrats a majority of 4,000 in the State. Congressman Wilson is almost certainly re-elected, having run ahead of his ticket. At every point heard from the Democrats will certainly have a majority in the legislature and elect a successor to Senator Faulkner.

CALIFORNIA.

Sufficient returns have been received from California to show that Cleveland has carried the State by at least 3,000 plurality. Returns are in from nearly three-fourths of the precincts in the State, and these give Cleveland a plurality of 2,500. Nineteen counties, from which less than half the returns have been received, gave Cleveland a plurality of nearly 500 in 1888. The chairman of the Democratic State Committee claims that Cleveland's plurality will be 4,200. The Republican committee admits the State has gone for Cleveland.

The congressional contest is still in doubt. Three Democrats and one fusionist-Democrat and Peoples' party are elected, and probably three Republicans. The Democrats will have a majority of one or two on joint ballot in the legislature.

OHIO.

The Commercial Gazette, on carefully compared official and semi-official returns for 81 counties in Ohio and conservative estimates on the other seven counties, estimates Cleveland's plurality in Ohio at 678. In some parts of Ohio Republican computers seem to have been figuring Hamilton county on Taylor's plurality for secretary of State, whereas Taylor ran 500 votes in round numbers ahead of Harrison in Hamilton county.

MARYLAND.

Maryland gives Cleveland about 21,000 plurality and elects six Congressmen. In Baltimore city the Democratic plurality will be 8,000. The Democrats elect 20 out of 22 Councilmen.

DELAWARE.

The Every Evening places the Democratic plurality at 8.50. Kent county is claimed by the Democrats by 350 votes. If this is so the re-election of Senator Gray is assured.

The polls closed at 6 o'clock and thus closed the most memorable political contest in the history of the State.

KANSAS.

Kansas has chosen fusionist electors, although no approximate estimate can yet be made of the figures.

The State Legislature is in doubt, but the fusionists claim to have a majority on joint ballot.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Returns from 10 towns and wards in New Hampshire give Harrison 1 453, Cleveland 1,218. Same towns in 1888 gave Harrison 1,407, Cleveland 1,244. Returns for governor from 7 towns give Smith, Republican, 648; McKinney, Democrat, 610; Carr, Prohibitionist, 20; scattering, 5. The same towns in 1890 gave Tuttle, Republican, 636; Amsden Democrat, 609; Carr, Prohibitionist, and scattering, 21; Republican net gain, 58.

MINNESOTA.

Returns very meagre owing to the length of the ticket. Cleveland is running ahead of the Democratic ticket. The fight on the governship is close between Lawler, Dem., and Nelson, Rep. For Congress, Tawney, Rep., seems to be elected in the First district; Cleary, Rep., in the Second; Hall, Dem., in the Third; Castle, Dem., in the Fourth; Fletcher, Rep., in the Fifth; Baldwin, Dem., in the Sixth, and Boen, Alliance, in the Seventh

MISSISSIPPI.

Returns meagre. Cleveland carries state by probably 20,000. Democrats claim election all Congressmen. People's party receives less number of votes than expected.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Nine of the precincts including the city of Sioux Falls gave Harrison 1,453; Cleveland 32, Weaver 865.

IOWA.

Returns are slow in coming in. The Australian ballot is delaying the count beyond all former experiences. Comparisons made with last year when Boies, Dem., governor, carried the state by 8,000 show a Republican gain of 142 in 17 precincts. The same rate seems to continue and will give the state to the Republicans by a safe plurality. The Weaver vote shows a gain of less than 3 votes per precinct. The Prohibition vote will be less than 5,000 in the state, and it is impossible to estimate the Congressional districts. The Republicans claim 10 out 11

TENNESSEE.

Returns are coming in very slowly, and figures are not obtainable. Cleveland carries the State by a majority of probably 20,000.

Alfred A. Taylor, Rep., is elected to Congress in the first district; John C. Houk, rep., Second district; Benton McMillin, Dem., Fourth district; James D Richardson, Dem., Fifth district; Joseph E. Washington, Dem., Sixth district; Nicholas N. Cox, Dem., Seventh district; Benj. A. Enloe, Dem., Eighth district; Josiah Patterson, Dem., Tenth district. The other districts are doubtful. The Legislature will be safely democratic, insuring the return of a democratic Senator.

PENNSYLVANIA.

An unusually heavy vote was polled throughout the entire State under the new ballot law. Indications are that the Republicans have carried the State by the usual majority and that the Legislature will be safely Republican. This will practically assure the re-election of Matthew Quay to the United States Senate.

Returns received from the several Congressional districts indicate the election of nineteen Republican and eleven democratic members of Congress, including the new Republican Congressman.

Harrison's estimated majority is placed at 70,000.

TEXAS.

The vote of the State is sure for Cleveland. The contest between Hogg, Democrat, and Clark, bolting Democrat, for Governor is very close and the indications are that the latter has carried it.

WASHINGTON.

Voting on all the tickits throughout Washington is exceptionally heavy, and many men were shut out from balloting in Seattle and Tacoma, the arrangements being very poor. Both parties claim the State with equal confidence, but Harrison is known to have polled heavier than was expected in outlying districts.

TO MOVE ON CHILI.

Reports Indicate that Peru and Argentine Will Soon Make War on Her.

According to advices from Chili, a war is imminent between the Argentine Republic and Peru on one side and Chili on the other. The advices say:

"Peru is perfectly well armed and her forces have recently received 100,000 Mannlicher rifles, together with many other machines of war. A Chilian just arrived from Peru states that in that Republic the approaching war with Chili affords the staple of conversation, and it is a fact that a pretense of friendship is only put forth as a means for gaining time.

"In the Argentine Republic a vigorous recruiting of both natives and foreigners is being prosecuted, and the Government is with feverish haste arming the troops.

"There is no longer a doubt that a secret compact against Chili, offensive and defensive, exists between the two Republics named and they are only awaiting something that will serve as a casus belli in order to throw one army into Tarapaca and another upon the southern frontier, while strong skirmishing parties will harass this country from the Cordilleras.

"The Chilian Government has tardily opened its eyes to the threatened invasion, and has ordered the steamers of the C. S. A. V. to be prepared for immediate incorporation into the navy, cabling for the Capitan Prat to proceed to Valparaiso without a moment's delay."

FOUR BURNED TO DEATH.

A Fast Freight Crushes Into a Caboose Containing a Number of People.

A fatal accident occurred on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad at Highland Centre, a small station north of Ottumwa, Iowa. A fast freight train dashed into the caboose of a local freight train, telescoping the caboose and four cars. The caboose caught fire, four people were burned to death and a number of others had narrow escapes.

The caboose was split by a car of grain, wedging in four people. The most pitiful case was that of Miss Lizzie Butler, of Ottumwa, who got her head out of the window and pleaded with those about to save her, but her body was pinioned by a freight car and it was impossible to extricate her. Mrs. Jones, also of Ottumwa, tried to escape through a window, but she was an unusually large woman and could not succeed. The other victims were an unknown woman and an unknown man. The latter is thought to be a butcher at Oskaloosa.

The injured are Mrs. Clyde Miles and Mrs. Pickett of Ottumwa, and Miss Lizzie Corey, of Sigourney. They are badly burned. A curious incident was that one of the passengers was disguised, and in the crash the disguise came off, revealing a noted crook. He quickly disappeared.

CABLE SPARKS.

THE Odessa correspondent of the London Daily News says that during 1891, 109,515 persons emigrated thither.

OWING to the depression in the agricultural industry, English farmers are petitioning the landlords for a reduction of rent.

THE French expedition under Colonel Dodds, after a brilliant engagement has succeeded in routing the entire army of King Behanzin, of Dahomey.

AT Ballina, county Kildare, Ireland, Sergeant Rogan and his wife and children were murdered by constable Filkinton. The constable afterwards committed suicide.

A DISPATCH from Cagliari, in the Island of Sardina, states that floods on the Island have destroyed 248 houses at Sans Perate, and that 100 persons are supposed to have been drowned.

THE pupils of the Royal Asylum of Deaf and Dumb, at Breslau, Germany, allege that they are treated with much cruelty by the teachers of the institution. A petition for a royal commission of investigation into the charges has been signed by 147 of the pupils.

THE ceremony of the rededication of the restored church in Wittenberg, Saxony, to the doors of which Martin Luther nailed his famous thesis against papal indulgences, took place and was attended by the Emperor of Germany and many other distinguished persons.

A CASE that resembles in many respects the famous jewel case in which Mrs. Osborne was convicted in London, is on trial in that city. Mrs. Teader, the wife of Lieutenant Teader, of the British army, has sued Mrs. Smyth, wife of Major-General Smyth, for slander in having said that Mrs. Teader stole a diamond brooch from her. The brooch was sold to a London shopkeeper. Mrs. Teader claims the brooch was presented her on her marriage by a gentleman now dead.

THE Tribunal of the Seine, before which Mrs. Deacon brought action for divorce on grounds of alleged cruelty against her husband Edward Parker Deacon, of Boston, Mass., who shot and killed Emile Abeille, an attache of the French consular service, whom he found in Mrs. Deacon's bedroom, dismissed the suit after censuring the wife for instituting proceedings on such frivolous grounds. The court ordered that the eldest of the children now in a convent, should be given to the care of Mr. Deacon.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

THE Queen of Belgium has considerable talent for musical composition and devotes the greater part of her leisure time to musical study.

THE Earl of Crawford and Balcarres is visiting New York incog. He is a tall, stout, fine-looking Scotchman with a brogue nearly as broad as himself. He is going West to hunt.

THE DUKE OF PORTLAND has given $300,000 to charity since his marriage in fulfillment of his promise to his wife to devote to that purpose all the money he could win on the race track.

JAY GOULD will loan to the Bureau of Floriculture of the World's Fair, a plant thirty-four feet high. He has a number of corporation plants that also come very high, but loans on these are conducted differently.

XAVIER MARMIER, the late French Academician, used to frequent the second-hand book stalls on the quays of the left bank of the Seine in search of treasure-trove, and in recognition of the pleasure this gave him he left $200 with which to provide a banquet for the booksellers.

GUY DE MAUPASSANT, the insane French novelist grows neither worse nor better. It is reported by his medical attendants that he usually eats with a good appetite, has a good digestion, sleeps well and, apart from periods of nervous disturbance seems to lead the life of a happy child.

MRS. RUNDELL-CHARLES, author of the "Schonberg-Cotta Family," lives in a pretty cottage near Hampstead Heath, London. She if very cheerful and pleasant in manner and is the possessor of a goodly fund of shrewd humor. At present there is a prospect that she may return to her writing of fiction. She has just finished compiling a series of small devotional works.

DR. STUCKENBERG, pastor of the American Church in Berlin, is now visiting his old home in the West. Both he and his wife are very popular in Berlin, where they have a charming home, to which Americans are cordially welcomed. More Americans, it is said, go there for advice in a week than go to Minister Phelps in a fortnight.

THE young Prince Alfred, who is now 18, was born at Buckingham Palace. He has been educated chiefly in Germany on German principles in order to fit him to become one day a Prince of the German Empire, as Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. He is the most charming in disposition of all his family and is popular with all who have been brought in contact with him. He is at present learning military training as a lieutenant in the Thuringian Regiment of the German army.

CRUISER CINCINNATI.

Another of Uncle Sam's Warships Glides from the Ways.

A continuous downpour of rain and a cold northwest wind was the weather which prevailed in Brooklyn, N.Y., upon the occasion of the launching of the United States cruiser Cincinnati from the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The new cruiser, from stem to stern, was decorated with flags. As she rested on the ways the Cincinnati presented a beautiful sight. Above the water line she was painted white and below it an orange red. Her sharp and extremely graceful lines at once struck the eye. At the bow a grand stand had been erected, about which flags and bunting were arranged. It had been found necessary, owing to the rain, to cover and inclose this stand with canvas. The unusual number of warships in the basin made the scene additionally attractive. The list of these vessels included the cruisers Philadelphia and Atlanta, the double-turreted monitor Miantonomah, the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius the dispatch vessel Dolphin, the training ship Portsmouth and Giovanni Bausan, the Italian cruiser which represented Italy in the late Columbus fetes in New York.

Miss Mosby, daughter of the mayor of Cincinnati, who was selected to christen the vessel, arrived in the morning, together with a number of prominent citizens of Cincinnati, with the mayor of the city at their head.

Secretary of Navy Benj. F. Tracy arrived at the yard from the St. George Hotel at noon, as Mayor Mosby, of Cincinnati, and his daughter, Miss Stella, came at the same hour.

At 12:10 o'clock Secretary of Navy Hon. B. F. Tracy was saluted with seventeen guns fired from the Vermont. At this time the rain had stopped but was still cloudy and raw, and it was possible for the crowd to stand in the open air with some degree of comfort.

Soon after 12:45 P. M. the word was given by the Secretary of the Navy, the stage piece was out, and the handsome cruiser commenced to move. Miss Mosby stepped up with a bottle of wine wrapped in a miniature flag in her right hand, and, uttering the words appropriate to the occasion gracefully smashed the bottle on the vessel's steel bow. The vessel slid down the ways with increasing momentum, while the band played "The Star Spangled Banner." She shot out into the stream almost as far as the old Vermont, which lay near the Cobb dock. She was then taken in charge by the navy-yard tugs Nina and Narkiet and towed back to the wharf.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Epitome of News Gleaned from Various Parts of the State.

WM. KECK, the murderer of Mrs. Nibsch, who was to have been executed in the jail at Allentown, died of nervous exhaustion.

THE heavy snowstorm throughout the State did considerable damage to telegraph and telephone wires, but it is believed to have put an end to the water famine.

THE miners of the Wyoming coal regions will ask for an advance in wages.

THE Venango County poorhouse at Sugar Creek, was burned at a loss of $100,000, the eighty inmates barely escaping with their lives.

THE regular annual meeting of the State Board of Health was held at Harrisburg.

MISS MATTIE DICKSON, one of Erie's brightest public school teachers, shot herself fatally with a pistol after a violent attack of dyspepsia.

ANDREW EPAL and Willian Bruner were killed by the explosion of a boiler at Austin, Potter county.

THE Executive Committee of the State World's Fair Commission met at Harrisburg, when it was reported that over 1,000 exhibitors had applied for space. Owing to the illness of Mr. Lucas, Commissioner Farquhar will direct the women's work.

Complaints are being made of the arbitrariness of the Chicago people.

COLLIERIES in the anturacite region are suspending in consequence of the coal blockade at shipping points which has reduced the supply of empty cars.

A BODY found in a deserted coal mine near Braddock was identified as that of Robert Borland, who wandered away from Pittsburg two years ago during an attack of grip.

SIXTEEN members of the Salvation Army including one woman of 68, were locked up a Pittsburg for disturbing the peace. They sang and played on the way to the station where they knelt in prayer. All subsequently secured their freedom.

JOHN DAVIS, a York County butcher, who took laudanum at Harrisburg, was saved by the prompt use of a stomach pump.

In the past six months twenty-six new castles of the Knights of the Golden Eagle were instituted in Pennsylvania, the net increase in membership being 1597.

THE corner-stone of St. Patrick's Catholic Church was laid at Carlisle.

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

GRAIN, ETC.

FLOUR—Balto. Best Pat.	$ 4 75	@	$ 5 00
High Grade Extra	4 00		4 30
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	72		74
CORN—No. 2 White	47		49
Yellow	49		50
Ear Yellow per bri	2 30		2 40
OATS—Southern & Penn.	37		41
Western White	39		42
Mixed	36		37½
RYE—No. 2	58		60
HAY—Choice Timothy	14 25		14 75
Good to Prime	14 00		14 25
STRAW—Rye in car lds.	12 00		12 50
Wheat Blocks	6 00		7 00
Oat Blocks	8 00		8 50

CANNED GOODS.

TOMATOES—Stnd. No. 3	90	@	$ 95
No. 2	70		72½
PEAS—Standards	1 10		1 20
Seconds			90
CORN—Dry Pack			1 10
Moist			1 00

HIDES.

CITY STEERS	$ 8½	@	$ 8½
City Cows	4		4½
Southern No. 2	3¾		4

POTATOES & VEGETABLES.

POTATOES—New Irish	$ 68	@	$ 70
Va. Yellow	2 00		2 50
Yams	1 00		1 25
ONIONS	77		80

PROVISIONS.

HOGS PRODUCTS—shlds.	$ 7	@	$ 8½
Clear ribsides	8		8¾
Bacon sides			10
Hams	11¾		12¾
Mess Pork, per bar			13 50
LARD—Crude			9¼
Best refined			10

BUTTER.

BUTTER—Fine Crmy	$ 30	@	$ 31
Under fine	28		29
Roll	23		25

CHEESE.

CHEESE—N.Y. Factory.	$ 11¾	@	$ 12
N. Y. flats	11¾		12
Skim Cheese	7		9

EGGS.

EGGS—State	$ 24	@	$ 25
North Carolina	21		22

POULTRY.

CHICKENS—Hens	$ 8	@	$ 9
Old Roosters	25		30
Ducks, per lb	9		10

TOBACCO.

TOBACCO—Md. Infer's.	$ 1 50	@	$ 1 50
Sound common	3 00		4 00
Middling	6 00		8 00
Fancy	12 00		13 00

LIVE STOCK.

BEEF—Best Beeves	$ 4 50	@	$ 4 75
Good to Fair	4 00		4 25
SHEEP	3 00		4 25
Hogs	5 50		5 90

FURS AND SKINS.

MUSKRAT	$ 10	@	$ 11
Raccoon	40		45
Red Fox	—		1 00
Skunk Black	—		80
Opossum	22		23
Mink	—		80
Otter	—		6 00

NEW YORK.

FLOUR—Southern	$ 3 15	@	$ 4 60
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	75¼		75½
RYE—Western	58		60
CORN—No. 2	49¾		50
OATS—No. 2	37		38¼
BUTTER—State	18		26
EGGS—State	23½		26
CHEESE—State	7¾		10¾

PHILADELPHIA.

FLOUR—Southern	$ 3 30	@	$ 4 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	72¾		73½
CORN—No. 3	51½		52
OATS—No 2	41		41½
BUTTER—State	30		31
EGGS—Penn'sylvania	25		26

MANY springs in York county, Penna., have gone dry, and some of the farmers are now obliged to haul their water.

THAT IS SO.

It is said that Truth is gold—
That is so!
That it yields a hundred told;
That its champions win the prize
Which endures and never dies—
That is so!

It is said that Sin brings pain—
That is so!
That its work is loss, not gain;
That it kills the soul and brings
Never balm, but many stings—
That is so!

It is said that Goodness thrives—
That is so!
That it blesses human lives;
That at last, when earth has flown,
It shall gain a starry crown—
That is so!

Life is transient at the best—
That is so!
But with Goodness for our guest,
Truth shall guide us to the prize
That endures and never dies—
That is so!

—[Caleb Dunn, in the Ledger.

In the Interests of Science.

THE STORY OF A BURGLARY.

Though I had known George Martin a long time he had only lately initiated me into the mysteries of his life. I knew well that he had been guilty of many kinds of excesses and indiscretions in his youth; nevertheless, I was not a little astonished to hear that he had once sunk so low as burglary. Without further remark here I relate the chief episode out of the remarkable career of this strange man:

"Yes," said he, "I had a hard time of it in those days, and finally I became a —burglar. When Robert Schmiedlein proposed to me that we should break into the somewhat retired house of two doctors, Dr. Engler and Dr. Langner, I thoughtlessly agreed. Both doctors were well known on account of their scientific researches, and one of them especially for his eccentric manner.

"Well, the night fixed for the carrying out of our design arrived and we went to work with the greatest confidence, for all the circumstances were favorable for a burglary. It was pitch dark, neither moon nor stars visible, and in addition a strong west wind was blowing, which was very welcome to us, as it promised to drown every sound, however slight.

"It was toward 2 o'clock in the morning as we, assuming all was safe, began by filing through a chain which fastened a ladder to the wall. The ladder we placed under a window in the first story on the left side of the house. In less than five minutes we had opened the window, and hearing nothing, Schmiedlein climbed through it and I followed him. After carefully reclosing the venetians we ventured to light a lantern and then discovered that we were in a kind of lumber room, the door of which was locked.

"After picking the lock we determined first to explore the rooms on the ground floor, thinking we should run less risk of waking the inhabitants of the house.

"To our no little astonishment we perceived, as we crept down stairs, a light shining under the door of one of the rooms at the back of the building.

"At first we were both for beating a hasty retreat. Schmiedlein soon recovered himself and proposed that we should force our way into the room, bind and gag every occupant and then obtain by threats all desirable information.

"I agreeing, we approached the door. While carefully throwing the light around I noticed, seven feet from the floor, a wire which appeared to pass through the door we were approaching, and on pointing it out to my companion, he thought it would be connected with some bell.

"I replied in a whisper that we should try and avoid any alarm by cutting the wire, and as I could just reach it with my hands I would hold it firm while Schmiedlein cut it between my hands, and thus prevent it jerking back and ringing the bell.

"Setting the lantern on the floor I seized the wire, while Schmiedlein drew a pair of pincers out of his pocket. But the moment I touched it I felt a frightful shock, which quivered through and through me, so that I fell of a heap, tearing the wire down with me. I remember hearing the loud ringing of a bell, while Schmiedlein—whom, moreover, I have never seen since—disappeared like lightning into the darkness and escaped, very likely by the way we had come.

"On falling down I struck my head violently against the opposite wall and became unconscious, whilst the electric bell—at that time a novelty—rang unceasingly.

"Regaining my senses I found myself bound and helpless, which, after all, did not surprise me, as I concluded I had been caught where I fell. It soon struck me, however, that there were some peculiar circumstances connected with my captivity.

"I was nearly undressed and lay on a cold slab of slate, which was about the height of a table from the ground, and only a piece of linen protected my body from immediate contact with the stone. Straight above me hung a large lamp, whose polished reflector spread a bright light far around, and when I as far as possible looked round I perceived several shelves with bottles, flasks and chemical apparatus of all kinds upon them. In one corner of the room stood a complete human skeleton, and various odds and ends of human bodies hung here and there upon the walls. I then knew I was lying on the operating—or dissecting—table of a doctor, a discovery which naturally troubled me greatly; at the same time I perceived that my mouth also was firmly gagged.

"What did it all mean? Had some accident befallen me so that a surgical operation was necessary for my recovery? But I remembered nothing of the kind, and also felt no pain; nevertheless here I lay, stripped and helpless, on this terrible table gagged and bound, which indicated something extraordinary.

"It astonished me not a little that there should be such an operation-room in such a house until I remembered that Dr. Langner, as the district physician, had to carry out the post mortem examinations for the circuit, and that in the small provincial town no other room was available for such a purpose. I felt too miserable, however, to think more about it. But I soon noticed, after another vain effort to free myself, that I was not alone in the room, for I heard the rustling of paper, and then some one said in quiet, measured tones:

"'Yes, Langner, I am quite convinced that this man is particularly suited for the carrying out of my highly important experiment. How long have I been wishing to make the attempt—at last, tonight, I shall be able to produce the proof of my theory.'

"'That would, indeed, be a high triumph of human skill,' I heard a second voice reply; 'but consider, dear doctor, if that man there were to expire under our hands—what then?'

"'Impossible!' was the quick reply. 'It is bound to succeed, and even if it did not, he will die a glorious death in the interests of science; while, if we were to let him go, he would sooner or later fall into the hands of the hangman.'

"I could not even see the two men, yet their conversation was doubtless about me, and, hearing it, I shuddered from head to foot. They were proposing some dangerous operation on me, not for my benefit, but in the interest of medical science.

"At any rate, I thought, 'they won't undertake such a thing without my sanction.' And what, after all, was their intention? It must be something terrible, for they had already mentioned the possibility of my succumbing. I should soon know the fearful truth, for after a short pause they continued:

"'It has long been acknowledged that the true source of life lies in the blood. What I wish to prove, dear Langner, is this: Nobody need die from pure loss of blood, and yet such cases occur only too often, while we must all the time be in possession of means to renew this highly important sap of life and thus avoid a fatal result. We read of a few, but only a few, cases of a man who, for some reason or other, has lost so much blood that his death seemed inevitable if some other noble-hearted man had not offered his own blood, in order to let it flow into the veins of the dying man. As you are aware, this proceeding has always had the desired effect. I consider it, however, a great mistake to deprive a fellow being of necessary blood, for the one thereby only gains life and strength at the cost of another, who offers himself for an always dangerous sacrifice.'

"'Yes, I do not think that right either,' replied Dr. Langner. 'And, moreover, how seldom is a man found at the critical moment ready to submit himself at once to such a dangerous loss of blood.'

"'That is very natural; no one rightly undertakes such a thing,' continued the other. 'So much greater will be our triumph if the operation succeeds. I hope to show you, dear colleague, that although we are thinking of taking that man's blood, even to the last drop, in a few hours we shall set him on his feet again.'

"'Just so! I do not see why we should not succeed. At any rate, in the interests of science we should prove in a practical manner the correctness of our theory.'

"'And this proof, dear friend, we will undertake without delay. Let me just repeat my instructions, for we cannot go to work too carefully to preserve the life of this man. I will open a vein in his thigh and measure exactly the quantity of blood which flows out, at the same time watching the beating of the heart. Under ordinary circumstances nothing could possibly save him; but just before the extinction of the last spark of life we will insert the warm blood of a living rabbit into his veins, as we have already arranged. If my theory is right, the pulsation of the heart will then gradually increase in strength and rapidity. At same time it is important to protect his limbs from cold and stiffness, which will naturally take place with the loss of all arterial blood.'

"The conversation of the two doctors overwhelmed me with deadly terror. I could scarcely believe I was really awake and not the victim of some cruel nightmare.

"The fact remained, however, that I lay helpless on the dissecting table, that a threatening skeleton stood in the corner of the room and, above all, that terrible conversation which I had to listen to in silence filled me with a fear such as I had never before experienced. Involuntarily the thought forced itself upon me that I was at the mercy of two infatuated doctors, to whose mad theory I should here fall the victim.

"I said to myself that no doctor with a sound mind would propose such a frightful and murderous experiment upon a living man.

"The two doctors now approached the dissecting table and looked calmly into my face; then smiling, took off their coats and tucked up their sleeves. I strained to get free, as only a desperate man under such extraordinary circumstances could have struggled. In vain. Their long acquired experience knew how to render me completely helpless, and, to their satisfaction, I could not even make a sound.

"Dr. Engler now turned to a side table, and I saw him open a chest of surgical instruments and take out a lancet, with which he returned to me. He at once removed the covering from my right thigh, and although I lay bound to the table in such a way that I could not see my limbs, I was able to watch the doctor busied with his preparations.

"Directly after removing the cloth I felt a prick in the side of my leg and at once felt the warm blood rush forth and trickle down my leg. The conviction that he had opened the principal vein would have sufficed to shake the strongest nerves.

"'There is no danger,' said Dr. Engler, looking into my staring, protruding eyes with terrible calmness. 'You will not die, my good man. I have only opened an artery and you will experience all the sensations of bleeding to death. You will get weaker and weaker, and finally, perhaps, lose all consciousness, but we shall not let you die. No, no! You must live and astonish the scientific world through my great discovery!'

"I naturally could say nothing in reply, and no words can adequately express what I felt at that moment. I could in one breath have wept, implored, cursed and raved.

"Meanwhile I felt my life's blood flowing, and could hear it drop into a vessel standing under the end of the table. Every moment the doctor laid his hand on my heart, at the same time making remarks which only increased my horror.

"After he had put his hand on me for at least the twentieth time, and felt the beating of the heart, he said to his assistant:

"'Are you ready with your preparations, Langner? He has now lost an enormous quantity of blood, and the pulsation is getting weaker and weaker. See, he is already losing consciousness,' and with these words he took the gag out of my mouth.

"A feeling of deadly weakness as well as of infinite misery laid hold of me when the physician uttered these words, and on my attempting to speak, I found that scarcely a whispering murmur passed my lips. Shadowy phantoms and strange colors flitted before my eyes, and I believed myself to be already in a state past all human aid.

"What happened in the next few minutes I do not know, for I had fainted. When I reopened my eyes I noticed I no longer lay on the dissecting table, but was sitting in an armchair in a comfortable room, near which stood the two doctors looking at me.

"Near me was a flask of wine, several smelling salts, a few basins of cold water, some sponges and a galvanic battery. It was now bright daylight and the two doctors smiled as they looked at me.

"When I remembered the terrible experiment, I shuddered with horror, and tried to rise. I felt too weak, however, and sank back helpless into the chair. Then the circuit physician, in a friendly but firm voice, addressed me:

"'Compose yourself, young man. You imagined you were slowly bleeding to death; nevertheless, be assured that you have not lost a single drop of blood. You have undergone no operation whatever, but have simply been the victim of your own imagination. We knew very well you heard every word of our conversation, a conversation which was only intended to deceive you as much as possible. What I maintained was that a man's body will always completely lie under the influence of what he himself firmly believes, while my colleague, on the other hand, held the opinion that the body can never be hurt by anything which only exists in the imagination. This has long been an open question between us, which, after your capture, we at once determined to decide. So we surrounded you with objects of a nature to influence your imagination, aided further by our conversation, and finally your conviction that we would really carry out the operation of which you heard us speak, completed the deception.

"'You have now the satisfaction of knowing that you are as safe and sound as ever you were. At the same time we assure you that you really showed all the symptoms of a man bleeding to death, a proof that the body can sometimes suffer from the most absurd unreality that the mind can imagine.'

"Astonishment, joy and doubt at finding myself neither dead nor dying struggled within me, and then rage at having been subjected to such an awful and heartless experiment by the two doctors overcame me. I was quickly interrupted by Dr. Engler, however, on trying to give free scope to my indignation.

"'We had not exactly any right to undertake such an experiment with you,' he said; 'but we thought you would pardon us if we delivered you from certain punishment instead of having to undergo a painful trial and a long imprisonment for burglary. You are certainly at liberty to complain about us; but consider, my good fellow, if such a step is in your interests? I do not think so. On the other hand, we are quite willing to make you a fitting compensation for all the agony you have suffered.'

"Under the circumstances," continued George Martin, "I considered it wise to accept their proposal, although I have not to this day forgiven the two men for so treating me.

"The doctors kept their promise. They made me a very handsome present, and troubled themselves about me in other ways, so that since that time I have been a more fortunate, and I hope, a better man. Still I have never forgotten the hour when I lay on the dissecting table—the unexpected victim of a terrible experiment—in the interests of science, as Dr. Engler explained."

Such was the strange story of my friend. His death, which recently took place, relieved me from the promise of secrecy given to him about an event which he could never recall, even after a lapse of thirty years, without a feeling of unabated horror.—[Strand Magazine.

Queer Crabs.

The administrative report of the Marine Survey of India for the official year 1891-92 has been published. Among the animals Dr. Alcock has specially observed is the red ocypode crab, which swarms on all the sandy shores of India. The bigger of its two chelæ, or nippers, bears across the "palm" a long finely toothed ridge, and on one of the basal joints of the "arm," against which the "palm" can be tightly closed, there is a second similar ridge. When the "palm" is so folded against the base of the "arm," the first ridge can be worked across the second, like a bow across a fiddle, only in this case the bow is several times larger than the fiddle. Dr. Alcock concludes that the use of the stridulating organ appears to be that a crab, when it has entered its burrow, may be able, by the utterance of warning notes, to prevent other crabs from crowding in on top of it.—[New York Post.

Most Valuable of Insects.

There is no insect that approaches the silkworm in the total commercial value of its products, the manufacture of which gives employment, according to the latest census returns, to nearly sixty-four thousand persons in the United Kingdom alone, to say nothing of France, Italy, and the far East. But in actual market value, per pound weight, the cochineal insect is far ahead of any other, though its price is fluctuating and has greatly decreased since the comparatively recent discovery of so many much cheaper substitutes for the dyes obtained from it. Next to the cochineal comes the cantharides insect, whose strongly irritant properties make it so valuable in the preparation of blisters.—[Yankee Blade.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

The Eminent Brooklyn Divine's Sunday Sermon.

Subject: "How to Vote."

TEXT: "*Alas, alas, that great city Babylon, that mighty city, for in one hour is thy judgment come!*"—Revelation xviii., 10.

Modern scientists are doing a splendid work in excavting the tomb of a dead empire holding in its arms a dead city—mother and child of the same name, Babylon. The ancient mound invites the spades and shovels and crowbars while the unwashed natives look on with surprise. These scientists find yellow bricks still impressed with the name Nebuchadnezzar, and they go down into the sarcophagus of a monarchy buried more than two thousand years ago. May the explorations of Rawlinson and Layard and Chevalier and Opperto and Loftus and Chesney be eclipsed by the present archæological uncovering!

But is it possible this is all that remains of Babylon—a city once five times larger than London and twelve times larger than New York? Walls three hundred and seventy-three feet high and ninety-three feet thick. Twenty-five burnished gates on each side, with streets running clear through to corresponding gates on the other side. Six hundred and twenty-five squares. More pomp and wealth and splendor and sin than could be found in any five modern cities combined. A city of palaces and temples. A city having within it a garden on an artificial hill four hundred feet high, the sides of the mountain terraced. All this built to keep the king's wife, Amytis from becoming homesick for the mountainous region in which she had spent her girlhood. The waters of the Euphrates spouted up to irrigate this great altitude into fruits and flowers and arborescence unimaginable. A great river running from north to south clear through the city, bridges over it, tunnels under it, boats on it.

A city of bazaars and market places, unrivaled for aromatics and unguents, and high mettled horses with grooms by their side, and thyme wood, and African evergreen, and Egyptian linen, and all styles of costly textile fabric, and rarest purples extracted from shellfish on the Mediterranean coast, and rarest scarlets taken from brilliant insects in Spain, and ivories brought from successful elephant hunts in India, and diamonds whose flash was a repartee to the sun. Fortress within fortress, embattlement rising above embattlement. Great capital of the ages. But one night, while honest citizens were asleep, but all the saloons of saturnalia were in full blast, and at the king's castle they had filled the tankards for the tenth time, and reeling and guffawing and hiccoughing around the state table were the rulers of the land, General Cyrus ordered his besieging army to take shovels and spades, and they diverted the river from its usual channel into another direction, so that the forsaken bed of the river became the path on which the besieging army entered.

When the morning dawned the conquerors were inside the outside trenches. Babylon had fallen, and hence the sublime threnody of the text: "Alas, alas, that great city of Babylon, that mighty city, for in one hour is thy judgment come!" But do Nations die? Oh, yes; there is great mortality among monarchies and republics. They are like individuals in the fact that they are born; they have a middle life; they have a decease; they have a cradle and a grave. Some of them are assassinated, some destroyed by their own hand. Let me call the roll of some of the dead civilizations and some of the dead cities and let some one answer for them.

Egyptian civilization, stand up. "Dead!" answer the ruins of Karnak and Luxor, and from seventy pyramids on the east side of the Nile there comes up a great chorus crying, "Dead, dead!" Assyrian Empire, stand up and answer. "Dead!" cry the charred ruins of Nineveh. After six hundred years of magnificent opportunity, dead. Israelitish kingdom, stand up. After two hundred and fifty years of divine interpositions and of miraculous vicissitude, and of heroic behavior, and of appalling depravity, dead. Phœnicia, stand up and answer. After inventing the alphabet and giving it to the world, and sending out her merchant caravans in one direction to Central Asia, and sending out her navigators to the Atlantic Ocean in another direction, dead.

Pillars of Hercules and rocks on which the Tyrian fisherman dried their nets all answer, "Dead Phœnicia." Athens, after Phidias, after Demosthenes, after Miltiades, dead. Sparta, after Leonidas, after Euribiades, after Salamis, after Thermopylæ, dead. Roman empire, stand up and answer—empire once bounded by the British Channel on the north, by the Euphrates on the east, by the great Sahara desert in Africa on the south, by the Atlantic Ocean on the west; home of three great civilizations, owning all the then discovered world that was worth owning—Roman empire answer. Gibbon in his "Rise and Fall of the Roman Empire" says, "Dead!" and the forsaken seats of the ruined Coliseum, and the skeleton of the aqueducts, and the miasma of the Campagna, and the fragments of the marble baths, and the useless piers of the Bridge Triumphalis, and the Mamertine prison, holding no more apostolic prisoners, and the silent Forum and Basilica of Constantine, and the arch of Titus, and the Pantheon come in with great chorus, crying, "Dead, dead." After Horace, after Virgil, after Tacitus, after Cicero—dead. After Horatius on the bridge, and Cincinnatus, the farmer oligarch, after Pompey, after Scipio, after Cassius, after Constantine, after Cæsar—dead. The war eagle of Rome flew so high it was blinded by the sun and came whirling down through the heavens, and the owl of desolation and darkness built its nest in the forsaken eyrie. Mexican empire—dead. French empire dead.

You see, my friends, it is no unusual thing for a government to perish, and in the same necrology of dead Nations and in the same graveyard of expired governments will go the United States of America unless there be some potent voice to call a halt, and unless God in His mercy interferes, and through a purified ballot box and a widespread public Christian sentiment the catastrophe be averted. This nation is about to go to the ballot box to exercise the right of suffrage, and I propose to set before you the evils that threaten to destroy the American Government and to annihilate American institutions, and if God will help me I will show you before I get through the mode in which each and every one may do something to arrest that appalling calamity. And I shall plow up the whole field.

The first evil that threatens the annihilation of our American institutions is the fact that political bribery, which once was considered a crime, has by many come to be considered a tolerable virtue. There is a legitimate use of money in elections, in the printing of political tracts, and in the hiring of public halls, and in the obtaining of campaign oratory, but is there any homunculus who supposes that this vast amount of money now being raised by the political parties is going in a legitimate direction? The vast majority of it will go to buy votes.

Hundreds and thousands of men will have set before them so much money for a Republican vote, and so much money for a Democratic vote, and the superior financial inducement will decide the action. You want to know which party will carry the doubtful States day after to-morrow? I will tell you. The party that spends the most money. This moment, while I speak, the peddlers carrying gold from Wall street, gold from Third street, gold from State street, and gold from the Brewers' association are in all the political headquarters of the doubtful States, dealing out the infamous inducement.

There used to be bribery; but it held its head in shame. It was under the utmost secrecy that many years ago a railroad company bought up the Wisconsin legislature and many other public officials in that State. The Governor of the State at that time received $50,000 for his signature. His private secretary received $5000. Thirteen members of the Senate received $175,000 among them in bonds. Sixty members of the other house received from $5000 to $10,000 each. The Lieutenant-Governor received $10,000. The clerks of the house received from $5000 to $10,000 each. The bank comptroller received $10,000. Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars were divided among the lobbyists. You see the railroad company was very generous. But all that was hidden, and only through the severest scrutiny on the part of a legislative committee was this iniquity displayed. Now political bribery defies you, dares you, is arrogant, and will probably decide the election next Tuesday.

Unless this diabolism ceases in this country Bartholdi's statue on Bedloe's Island, with uplifted torch to light other Nations into the harbor, had better be changed and the torch dropped as a symbol of universal incendiarism.

Unless this purchase and sale of suffrage shall cease the American Government will expire, and you might as well be getting ready the monument for another dead Nation and let my text inscribe upon it these words, "Alas, alas, for Babylon, that great city, that mighty city, for in one hour is thy judgment come?" My friends, if you have not noticed that political bribery is one of the ghastly crimes of this day, you have not kept your eyes open.

Another evil threatening the destruction of American institutions is the solidifying of the sections against each other. A solid north. A solid South. If this goes on we shall after a while have a solid East against a solid West; we shall have solid Middle States against solid Northern States; we shall have a solid New York against a solid Pennsylvania, and a solid Ohio against a solid Kentucky. It is twenty-seven years since the warcloud, and yet at every Presidential election the old antagonism is aroused. When Garfield died and all the States gathered around his casket in sympathy and in tears, and as hearty telegrams of confidence came from New Orleans and Charleston as from Boston and Chicago, I said to myself, "I think sectionalism is dead." But, alas, no! The difficulty will never be ended until each State of the Nation is split up into two or three great political parties.

This country cannot exist unless it exists as one body, the National Capital, the heart, sending out through all the arteries of communication warmth and life to the very extremities. This Nation cannot exist unless it exists as one family, and you might as well have solid brothers against solid sisters, and a solid bread tray against a solid cradle, and a solid nursery against a solid dining room, and you might as well have solid ears against solid eyes, and solid head against solid foot. What is the interest of Georgia is the interest of Massachusetts; what is the interest of New York is the interest of South Carolina. Does the Ohio River change its politics when it gets below Louisville? It is not possible for these sectional antagonisms to continue for a great many years with permanent compound fracture.

Another evil threatening the destruction of our American institutions is the low state of public morals.

What killed Babylon of my text? What killed Phœnicia? What killed Rome? Their own depravity, and the fraud, and the drunkenness, and the lechery which have destroyed other Nations will destroy ours unless a merciful God prevent. To show you the low state of public morals I have to call your attention to the fact that many men nominated for offices in different States at different times are entirely unfit for the postions for which they have been nominated.

They have no more qualification for them than a wolf has qualification to be professor of pastoral theology in a flock of sheep, or a blind mole has qualification to lecture a class of eagles on optics, or than a vulture has qualification to chaperon a dove. The mere pronunciation of some of their names makes a demand for carbolic acid and fumigation! Yet Christian men will follow right under the political standards.

I have to tell you what you know already, that American politics have sunken to such a low depth that there is nothing beneath. What we see in some directions we see in nearly all directions. The peculation and the knavery hurled to the surface by the explosion of banks and business firms are only specimens of great Cotopaxis and Stromboolis of wickedness that boil and roar and surge beneath, but have not regurgitated to the surface. When the heaven descended Democratic Party enacted the Tweed rascality it seemed to eclipse everything, but after awhile the heaven descended Republican Party outwitted pandemonium with the star route infamy.

My friends, we have in this country people who say the marriage institution amounts to nothing. They scoff at it. We have people walking in polite parlors in our day who are not good enough to be scavengers in Sodom! I went over to San Francisco ten or fifteen years ago—that beautiful city, that queen of the Pacific. May the blessing of God come down upon her great churches and her noble men and women! When I got into the city of San Francisco the Mayor of the city and the President of the Board of Health called on me and insisted that I go and see the Chinese quarter, no doubt so that on my return to the Atlantic coast I might tell what dreadful people the Chinese are.

But on the last night of my stay in San Francisco, before thousands of people in their great opera house, I said, "Would you like me to tell you just what I think, plainly and honestly?" They said, "Yes, yes, yes!" I said, "Do you think you can stand it all?" They said, "Yes, yes, yes!" "Then," I said, "my opinion is that the curse of San Francisco is not your Chinese quarter, but your millionaire libertines!"

And two of them sat right before me—Felix and Drusilla. And so it is in all the cities. I never swear, but when I see a man go unwhipped of justice, laughing over his shame and calling his damnable deeds gallantry and peccadillo, I am tempted to hurl red hot anathema and to conclude that if, according to some people's theology, there is no hell, there ought to be!

There is enough out and out licentiousness in American cities to-day to bring down upon them the wrath of that God who, on the 24th of August, 79, buried Herculaneum and Pompeii so deep in ashes that the eighteen hundred and thirteen subsequent years have not been able to complete exhumation. There are in some of the American cities to-day whole blocks of houses which the authorities know to be infamous, and yet by purchase they are silenced by hush money, so that such places are as much under the defense of government as public libraries and asylums of mercy.

These ulcers on the body politic bleed and gangrene away the life of the Nation, and public authority in many of the cities looks the other way. You cannot cure such wounds as these with a silken bandage. You will have to cure them by putting deep in the lancet of moral surgery, and burning them out with the caustic of holy wrath, and with most decisive amputation cutting off the scabrous and putrefying abominations. As the Romans were after the Celts, and as the Normans were after the Britons, so there are evils after this Nation which will attend its obsequies unless we first attend theirs.

Superstition tells of a marine reptile, the cephalopters, which enfolded and crushed a ship of war; but it is no superstition when I tell you that the history of many of the dead Nations proclaim to us the fact that our ship of state is in danger of being crushed by the cephalopters of National depravity. Where is the Hercules to slay this hydra? Is it not time to speak by pen, by tongue, by ballot box, by the rolling of the prison door, by hangman's halter, by earnest prayer, by Sinaitic detonation?

A son of King Crœsus is said to have been dumb and to have never uttered a word until he saw his father being put to death. Then he broke the shackles of silence and cried out, "Kill not my father, Crœsus!" When I see the cheatery and wantonness and the manifold crime of this country attempting to commit patricide—yes, matricide—upon our institutions, it seems to me that lips that heretofore have been dumb ought to break the silence with canorous tones of fiery protest.

I want to put all of the matter before you, so that every honest man and woman will know just how matters stand, and what they ought to do if they vote, and what they ought to do if they pray. This Nation is not going to perish. Alexander, when he heard of the wealth of the Indies, divided Macedonia among his soldiers. Some one asked him what he had kept for himself, and he replied, "I am keeping hope!" And that jewel I keep bright and shining in my soul, whatever else I shall surrender. Hope thou in God. He will set back these oceanic tides of moral devastation. Do you know what is the prize for which contention is made to-day? It is the prize of this continent.

Never since, according to John Milton, when "satan was hurled headlong flaming from the ethereal skies in hideous ruin and combustion down," have the powers of darkness been so determined to win this continent as they now are. What a jewel it is—a jewel carved in relief, the cameo of this planet! On one side of us the Atlantic Ocean, dividing us from the wornout Governments of Europe. On the other side the Pacific Ocean, dividing us from the superstitions of Asia. On the north of us the Arctic Sea, which is the gymnasium in which the explorers and navigators develop their courage. A continent 10,500 miles long, 17,000,000 square miles, and all of it but about one-seventh capable of rich cultivation.

One hundred millions of population on this continent of North and South America—one hundred millions, and room for many hundred millions more. All flora, and all fauna, all metals, and all precious woods, and all grains and all fruits. The Appalachian range the backbone and the rivers the ganglia, carrying life all through and out to the extremities. Isthmus of Darien the narrow waist of a giant continent, all to be under one government, and all free, and all Christian, and the scene of Christ's personal reign on earth if, according to the expectation of many people, He shall at last set up His throne in this world.

Who shall have this hemisphere? Christ or satan? Who shall have the shore of her inland seas, the silver of her Nevadas, the gold of her Coloradas, the telescopes of her observatories, the brain of her universities, the wheat of her prairies, the rice of her savannahs, the two great ocean beaches, the one reaching from Baffin's Bay to Terra del Fuego, and the other from Behring Straits to Cape Horn—and all the moral and temporal and spiritual and everlasting interests of a population vast beyond all computation save by Him with whom a thousand years are as one day? Who shall have the hemisphere? You and I will decide that, or help to decide it, by conscientious vote, by earnest prayer, by maintenance of Christian institutions, by support of great philanthrophies, by putting body, mind and soul on the right side of all moral, religious and National movements.

Ah, it will not be long before it will not make any difference to you or to me what becomes of this continent, so far as earthly comfort is concerned. All we will want of it will be seven feet by three, and that will take in the largest, and there will be room and to spare. That is all of this country we will need very soon, the youngest of us. But we have an anxiety about the welfare and the happiness of the generations that are coming on, and it will be a grand thing if, when the archangel's trumpet sounds, we find that our sepulcher, like the one Joseph of Arimathea provided for Christ, is in the midst of a garden. By that time this country will be all paradise or all dry tortugas. Eternal God, to Thee we commit the destiny of this people!

Cleopatra's Needle.

The name "Cleopatra's Needles" is a double misnomer; for, first, they bear no resemblance to a needle, and, second, Cleopatra had nothing to do with their erection and in all probabilities never saw them. History tells us that the unfortunate queen had been dead seven years when the two obelisks which bear her name were taken to the great capital. The story of Cleopatra's Needles is the rise and fall of many mighty Empires; it takes us back to the time of Joseph, Moses and the Bible Pharaohs, and then follows the winding thread of time down the ages for more than 3400 years! It was in the time of the reign of Thothmes III.—1500 years B. C.—that these two gigantic columns of hard granite were hewn from the solid strata of the bluff at Syene, in Southern Egypt. First they were transported down the Nile for a distance of 500 miles and set up in ancient Heliopolis, "The City of the Sun." After standing as grim sentinels before that marvelous piece of architectural splendor, the "Temple of the Sun," for a full 1500 years, they were taken down and removed to Alexandria. This time they were stationed in front of "Cæsar's Temple" and stood for almost a full 2000 years in one position before they were again molested. At the time they were placed before Cæsar's Temple a bronze tablet was cast in commemoration of what was really a triumph of engineering and architectural skill. This tablet, after a lapse of 2000 years, was found at the base of one of the obelisks. It bore this inscription in both Greek and Latin:

"In the eighth year of Augustus Cæsar, Barbarus, Prefect of Egypt, caused these obelisks to be placed here. Pontius being architect."

Again, within the last score of years, they have been disturbed for a third time, and at last separated, one being taken to London and the other brought to this side of the Atlantic and set up in Central Park, New York City.—St. Lous Republic.

Possibilities of Sea Farming.

A study of the phenomena of marine life, writes George W. Field, shows that the water as well as the land, through cultivation, is capable of producing a greatly increased food supply for man. The necessity of cultivating the marine resources is even now apparent, and many Governments have already begun to cope with the question by the establishment of commissions of fisheries. Of these commissions that of the United States stands in the front rank by virtue of its positive results. But in the near future individual attention must be turned to supplementing the terrestrial resources, the wheat fields, the cattle and sheep ranches, by an increasing utilization and development of the possibilities of marine farming; by fish propagation, by plantations of oysters, clams, quahangs, and scallops, by raising herds of lobsters and crabs. Improved breed of fish, of lobsters, will result. The possibilities are well nigh limitless; and by cultivation of the sea and sea bottom as well as of the land, man will postpone indefinitely the fulfillment of the Malthusian prophecy.—Trenton (N. J.) American.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

TERMS.—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms, $2.00 per year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made made known on application.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. NOV. 17.

THE FARMER.

As soon as the victorious Democracy take possession of the government, the first duty they owe is towards the farmer; the agriculturist must be relieved of the enormous tariff taxes, so that the low prices he gets for his products will purchase more goods, by lowering of the tariff taxes on all the farmer now has to buy. No class has suffered more under tariff robbery than the industrious farmer, and his class are the backbone of the land.

Take our own county of Centre, if the farmer prospers, the mechanic and the laboring man, and the merchant, all, feel the good effects.

No government is true to itself that will neglect its agricultural interests. What makes America great, is its farms.

Uphold the farming interests first, and let other interests come in second—that is the true doctrine, and for it the Democracy has always contended.

The McKinley tariff did one good thing—it killed the Republican party.

Even Mckinley's strong Republican district has elected a Democratic congressman, Ikert, by 1000 majority. And it was a gerrymandered district at that.

The Republican leaders are now beginning to admit that the tariff killed their party. Just what the REPORTER thought it would do.

THE BAKER BALLOT LAW.

It was the supposition before the recent election that the Baker Ballot law, which received its first trial on Tuesday, November 8th, in Pennsylvania, would prove unsatisfactory to the voters of this Commonwealth, and that a strong effort would be made at the next legislature to repeal the obnoxious law. From all parts of the state however, and in Centre county the new mode of voting has met with popular favor instead and the law has become a permanent fixture, and as such will remain. There are a few points still to be remedied; not serious ones, and little inconvenience would be caused if they were not, but the secret ballot will stay.

Comparatively small percentage of improperly marked ballots were cast, lower than anticipated, and to this was due the education of the voter previous to the election.

The general impression prevailed that few scratched tickets would be voted and that all nearly would go into the ballot box straight, but the count showed differently. The voter understands how to properly mark his ballot and the cutting was done all through the county.

The secret ballot has come to stay and has gone from unpopularity into public favor.

Most of the Republicans now look for the defeat of Quay and think the landslide should strike him too.

The voter knocked the McKinley bill out with the ballot box.

The REPORTER was near correct when it predicted the majority in old Centre would be upwards of 900. We also predicted a clean sweep for Cleveland. The REPORTER is generally correct.

AN AGE OF PROGRESS.

Reading and thinking is what guides the American voter of today, when he approaches the ballot box. The newspapers mould public opinion, and the machine boss cows before the press. The manipulator of votes no longer carries the power in his vest pocket that he once did. The people now read, then think, and then vote.

This is a wonderful and healthy improvement upon the bullragging and bulldozing politics of the past. The campaign just closed was magnficent and brilliant for the quietness and order that reigned, and every citizen is pleased that it was so. Soon campaigns may run themselves without big or petty bosses, chairmen and machines, and without corruption funds.

Really the country is progressing, and the REPORTER predicts a healthier future, better government, better politics, and better men in public positions. The people seem to be on a way of determining to have it so. And so mote it be.

The talk of having an extra session of congress may be set down as bosh. If the Republicans at the next session want to show obedience to the public will they will pass the tariff bills sent to the senate by the Democratic house during the last session.

CENTRE COUNTY DEMOCRACY.

The Democracy of old Centre have just covered themselves with glory again, coming up smiling with a majority of 900 for Cleveland and the entire ticket. This reminds us of the days of Bigler, Pierce and Buchanan, and later results. This county is reliably Democratic on any good set of nominees, and it is only a deviation from nominating other than the people's choice, that will cause our majority in the county to fall off or bring us temporary defeat, which serves as a reminder that the people demand good men on the ticket, and it soon serves to make the party in the county heed the demand.

Old Centre did nobly for tariff reform, and her voice is in unison with the people of the land, who have condemned trusts, monopolies and capitalists in tones that will prove effective in crushing these plunderers of the toiling masses.

The Centre county Democracy are always in the right place at the right time.

Many people will frighten over a wildcat, but Tuesday 8th showed that mighty few got frightened over the false Republican cry of "wildcat money" that we were to be cursed with if the Democracy got into power. Does anybody hear a wildcat scream?

The next thing the Republicans will want to do, is not to break the solid south, but to crack the solid Union.

This time the Republicans were badly fooled—they thought it wasn't loaded.

CLEVELAND'S BIG MAJORITY.

Cleveland's majority over Harrison, on the popular vote, will be near 700,000. This is one of the largest majorities ever cast for a presidential candidate.

As the Republicans alleged that the Democrats were going to ruin this 'ere great country, will they just be kind enough to tell when and where the ruin is to begin?

Hurrah for the people of the United States! they have come to their senses. Republicans are glad along with the victorious Democrats, and aided in the glorious work.

A New York policeman committed suicide by shooting, the other day, while on duty. Any policeman who does such a thing should be instantly discharged.

PENNS VALLEY.

The Penns valley Democracy have again covered themselves with glory—our Democratic townships on this side, the REPORTER'S old stamping ground, gave 1100 maj. The average majority for the Democratic ticket in the county is about 900. Thus it will be seen that if it were not for the half dozen Democratic townships in Penns valley, the county would regularly be Republican by from 200 to 300. Does the Democracy of this side receive due recognition for all this, when patronage and nominations are made?

All honor to the Pennsvalley Democracy! Ever true—they never falter, and never fall. Let them understand their power and importance.

Bravo! gallant Democrats of Penns valley.

Now that the Democrats are in full control of all branches of legislature, extreme caution is necessary or they will drop into the pitfall prepared for them and lead the party to defeat.

Congressman Harter, of Ohio, having made such a splendid run in a Republican district, of 2000, which he overcame and received a majority of 2500, is now talked of for governor. Run him for governor, we say so too. Congressman Harter, no doubt would make a good executive, but for a year or two he can best serve the people and his party by remaining in congress, where his sterling sense and sound judgment are appreciated, and have marked effect on legislation.

To the agricultural class of the country—the most oppressed of all—the Democracy owes much for its splendid victory. Let the farmer be remembered now by relief in legislation.

Gen. Weaver predicts that the Republican party is dead now and that his party, called the People's party will be the coming party to triumph before the year 2000.

Late returns of the election indicate that the Prohibition candidate, Bidwell, has been defeated for president.

Tammany didn't do it. The people did it—even if Tammany had been ferninst Cleveland he would have had an overwhelming election. But Tammany did splendid work too.

—When in need of boots or shoes go to Mingle's shoe store, Bellefonte, and you will find something to suit you and at reasonable prices.

—Complete stock of Clothing, Dry Goods and Notions.—C.P. Long.

The Little Ones.

Should be carefully considered, especially when they contract Coughs and Colds. Croup is the demon of childhood, as many a fond mother knows. Do not allow a Cough or Cold to run on. Whether young or old, it may be the forerunner of an untimely death. We can confidently recommend all readers to use Pan-Tina, the celebrated remedy for Coughs, Colds and Consumption, costs 25 and 50 cents. Trial bottles of Pan-Tina free at J. D. Murray's Drug Store.

—Fine line Mens Overcoats. Can save 25 per cent. at C. P. Longs, Spring Mills.

Sixty Million Bushel of Wheat.—A Bushel for every Inhabitant of the United States. The Kansas Crop of '92.

Never in the history of Kansas has that state had such bountiful crops as this year. The farmers cannot get enough hands to harvest the great crop and the Santa Fe Railroad has made special rates from Kansas City and other Missouri River towns, to induce harvest hands to go into the state. The wheat crop of the state will be from sixty to sixty-five million bushels and the quality is high. The grass crop is made, and is a very large one; the early potatoes, rye barley and oat crops are made and are all large. The weather has been propitious for corn and it is the cleanest, best looking corn to be found in the country to-day. Cheap rates will be made from Chicago St. Louis and all points on the Santa Fe east of the Missouri River, to all Kansas points, on August 30 and September 27, and these excursions will give a chance for eastern farmers to see what the great Sunflower State can do. A good map of Kansas will be mailed free upon application to Jno. J. Byrne, 723 Monadnock Block, Chicago Ill., together with reliable statistics and information about Kansas lands 3

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For sale by J. D. Murray, Druggist.

Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment.

A certain cure for Chronic Sore Eyes, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Old Chronic Sores, Fever Sores, Eczema, Itch, Prairie Scratches, Sore Nipples and Piles. It is cooling and soothing. Hundreds of cases have been cured by it after all other treatment had failed. It is put up in 25 and 50 cent boxes.

TREATMENT

BY

INHALATION!

1529 Arch St., Philad'a Pa.

For Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis Dyspepsia, Catarrh, Hay Fever, Headache, Debility, Rheumatism, Neuralgia,

AND ALL CHRONIC AND NERVOUS DISORDERS.

It has been in use for more than twenty years; thousands of patients have been treated, and over one thousand physicians have used it and recommend it—a very significant fact.

It is agreeable. There is no nauseous taste, nor after-taste, nor sickening smell.

"Compound Oxygen—Its Mode of Action and Results," is the title of a book of 200 pages published by Drs Starkey & Palen, which gives to all inquirers full information as to this remarkable curative agent, and a record of surprising cures in a wide range of chronic cases—many of them after being abandoned to die by other physicians. Will be mailed free to any address on application.

DRS. STARKEY & PALEN,

1529 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

120 Sutter St., San Francisco, Cal.

Please mention this paper. 18ep9m

Farmers Look!

I am now prepared to furnish Farm Implements and Repairs of all kinds at the *LOWEST PRICES!*

Special attention given to repairs.

BUGGIES, CARTS, :. WAGONS and CARRIAGES, :. FERTILIZERS and SEEDS.

All goods guaranteed.

Small goods delivered free of charge if ordered in due time.

W. L. GOODHART,

Millheim, - - - - - - Pa.

For lame back there is nothing better than to saturate a flannel cloth with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bind it on the affected parts. Try it and you will be surprised at the prompt relief it affords. The same treatment will cure rheumatism. For sale by J. D. Murray Druggist.

LYON & Co.

:—: ARE :—:

- IN EARNEST -

The very best thing out—500 Boy's Suits at $1.25. They are given away at that price.

Men's Winter Pants, strong and good, worth $2 elsewhere, we half give them away at $1 per pair.

The very place to buy Boys' Clothing is where you can find a big stock of good goods—no end to our line of Cheviots and Cassimere Suits, double breasted, perfect fitting, well made and trimmed. Price, look! $2.00, 2.50, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, and 8.00.

Young man, come and see us when you want a stylish, nobby, elegant fitting suit. We have all the new things in clothing. Our stock is fresh and clean and we never before had such an attractive line. Price, from $5 to $25 a suit.

The greatest line of Dress Goods, Cheviots, Serges, etc. *Send for samples.*

We have over two hundred different styles of Ladies,' Misses, and Children's Winter Coats. There is not such a stock outside of Philad. or New York, and we will ship same on approval, by express C. O. D., with the privilege of examining same before paying for them, by the purchaser paying expressage one way.

We have organized a Mail Order Department. Send for samples of new Dress Goods. We have an immense line.

Look at our line of low priced goods. Say you want something cheap for common wear, a men's suit at $3.50, —a winter coat for $1.50 and $1.75.

We have suits for little, wee toddlers. Ye fond mothers come and see our Jersey Suits in navy blue, bottle green, brown, trimmed in braids and embroideried—$2.50, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00 and 6.00. All sizes, 3 years up.

Ladies, no matter how hard you may be to please in a coat, come and see our stock. We are sure to please you. There is not a style and price we do not have. Fur trimmed, $5, 5.50, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 10.00, 12.00 and 15.00. Plain of any sort and from $3 up. Bound in wide braid at all prices. Misses' hoods in light colors, trimmed in light furs—fur loops, etc. Little girl's reefers and long coats from $1.50 up.

Chenile table covers from $1.25 to $5. A beautiful line. Table scarfs by the hundreds.

LYON & CO.,

Bellefonte, - Pa.

Look To Your Interest!

I have been to Eastern cities, and have put forth specia efforts in selecting the finest and best stock of Dry Goods Groceries. Notions, etc., ever brought to this valley.

Boots, Shoes, Clothing & Ladies Coats, A SPECIALTY.

A large assortment of Wool Shirts, Underwear, Wool and Canton Flannels, from the cheapest to the best. Cold weather is coming, and you will want a nice carriage blanket for driving, a horse blanket for the horse, and a bed blanket while asleep. We have them in many styles and at prices that will convince you they are bargains.

Will only quote a few prices, but call and be convinced that we can and will save you money, on fall and winter goods, as you will notice by the following:

Grey Bed Blankets, per pair,	$1 00	Linen Damask,	32
" " "	2 10	Boy's Overcoats,	3 00
White, " "	1 45	Youth's "	5 25
" " "	1 75	Men's "	8 25
Wool Horse Blankets, each,	1 35	Men's Heavy Overcoats,	5 75
Appleton Muslin, per yd.	07	Canton Flannel,	08
Gilt Edge " "	07	Ingrain Carpet,	25
Apron Gingham,	05	Stair Carpet,	18
Toweling, (good)	04½	Red Flannel, heavy,	40
Table Oilcloth, (best)	23	Ladies' Coats, @ 4 90, 7 00, 9.25, and $12.00.	

There is nothing that improves the appearance of a lady more than a Stylish Coat, We have novelties in this line that cannot be purchased elsewhere. In conclusion, you will find the stock complete, consisting of a line of goods such as you would expect in places like the bargain store.

C. P. LONG.

No Ifs or Ands!

When you purchase anything of us you receive actual value for money expended. You can return the goods at any time and have your money returned. We desire to merit your patronage, Our prices and manner of doing business with you is evidence of the fact.

FAUBLE'S,

BELLEFONTE, - - - - - - - PA.

QUAY WILL FAVOR REEDER FOR GOVERNOR.

In consideration of the successful manner in which Gen. Reeder directed the Republican State campaign, which resulted in the return of a Republican Legislature favorable to the reelection of senator Quay, the latter, it was stated has given the State Chairman the assurance of his active support for Governor. Gen. Hastings will also be a candidate for the nomination. Senator Quay will leave for Florida next Sunday to recuperate until Congress meets.

All the CENTRE REPORTER has to say if the Republicans don't nominate Gen. Hastings they will stand a chance to get licked again, a la Delamater.

Service and Worth.

We are abreast of the times and in advance of the seasons bringing in the finest stock of Fall and Winter Clothing. The dollar you spend with us goes farther, lasts longer, gets more style, more quantity, and does you more good, in service worth and wear than money spent elsewhere. Our goods and prices now waiting for your nspection will prove this.

SAMUEL LEWIN, Clothier.

Songs have the power to quiet
The restless pulse of care,
And come like the benediction
That follows after prayer.

If you are worn out by that hacking cough, and want a good night's rest, try Pan-Tina, the great remedy for Coughs, Colds and Consumption, 25 and 50 cen s. Trial bottles of Pan-Tina free at J. D. Murray's Drug Store.

Specimen Cases.

S. H. Clifford, New Cassel, Wis., was troubled with Neuralgia and Rheumatism, his Stomach was disordered, his Liver was affected to an alarming degree, appetite fell away, and he was terribly reduced in flesh and strength. The three bottles of Electric Bitters cured him.

Edward Shepherd, Harrisburg, Ill., had a running sore on his leg of eight years' standing. Used three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and his leg is sound and well. John Speaker, Catawba, O., had five large Fever sores on his leg, doctors said he was incurable. One bottle Electric Bitters and one box Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured him entirely. Sold by J. D. Murray's Drug store.

Many old soldiers, who contracted chronic diarrhoea while in the service, have since been permanently cured of it by Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. For sale by J. D. Murray Druggist.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS TESTAmentary on the estate of David Sparr, dec'd late of Harris township, having been granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

SIMON HARPER, Executor.
Centre Hall, Pa.

LAST NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF KURTZ & Son having been dissolved, September 1st, 1892, all persons indebted to same are requested to make payment on or before December 1st next, after which the book accounts will be placed in other hands. KURTZ & SON.
nov17-2t

ESTRAY HEIFER.—LOST ABOUT JUNE last, a red heifer, white head, red stripe across the nose, red around the eyes, and four white feet, about one and one-half years old, ring in one of its ears. Persons knowing of its whereabouts will be suitably rewarded for information. J. E. KLINE.
cov17-3t Tusseyville, Pa.

DOCTOR
J. B. HOBENSACK'S

MEDICAL OFFICES,
206 N. SECOND ST., Philadelphia, Pa.
Are the oldest in America for the treatment of
Special Diseases & Youthful Errors,
Blood Poison, Nervous Debility, Ulcers, Runnings, Discharges Strictures, Bladder, Kidney and Skin diseases, Varicocele, Hydrocele, Rupture, be immediately cured by improved methods without resort to time-loss. The Doctor's success is due to his life long experience and study of these peculiar & delicate remedies used and to the thorough examination and watchful attention he always gives during treatment. A 40 page book free, with positive guarantee of success. Consultation at office or by mail a Specialty.
Office hours, 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. and 6 to 8 P. M. Sundays 10 to 12 A. M. Send 4 cents for postage for book. (Copyrighted.)

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A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,
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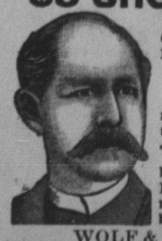
W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.

And other specialties for Gentlemen, Ladies, Boys and Misses are the
Best in the World.
See descriptive advertisement which will appear in this paper.
Take no Substitute,
but insist on having W. L. DOUGLAS' SHOES, with name and price stamped on bottom. Sold by
WOLF & CRAWFORD.

PASTOR KOENIGS' NERVE TONIC
TRADE MARK
Recommended as the Best. IX
LE MARS, Plymouth Co., Ia., May, 1889.
I suffered from temporary sleeplessness from overwork for two years, for which I used Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic, and can recommend same as the best medicine for similar troubles.
F. BORNHORST.

HICKMAN, Neb., October, 1890.
About four years ago our now 29-year old daughter had an epileptic fit after she had retired and about a year later she had another such attack; we could hardly believe that she had this terrible disease, "Epilepsy," but when about three months later she again had a fit we were forced to believe the fact that the dreaded malady had fastened upon her, and as we supposed a disease without a known remedy. About this time we read about Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic, and we concluded to try a bottle. God be thanked, she is cured.
MR. and MRS. LESOING.

FREE—A Valuable Book on Nervous Diseases sent free to any address, and poor patients can also obtain this medicine free of charge.
This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Pastor Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., since 1876, and is now prepared under his direction by the
KOENIG MED. CO., Chicago, Ill.
Sold by Druggists at $1 per Bottle. 6 for $5. Large Size, $1.75. 6 Bottles for $9.

BULL'S-HEAD FLAVORING EXTRACTS
TRADE-MARK.
ARE THE BEST.
VANILLA, LEMON, ORANGE, GINGER, ROSE, ALMOND.
PRICE 10 C AND 25 C.

SEWELL'S *Liquid Cement mends anything. Always ready. Price 10 cents.*

An honest Swede tells his story in plain but unmistakable language for the benefit of the public. "One of my children took a severe cold and got the croup. I gave her a teaspoonful of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and in five minutes later I gave her one more. By this time she had to cough up the gathering in her throat. Then she went to sleep and slept good for fifteen minutes. Then she got up and vomited; then she went back to bed and slept good for the remainder of the night. She got the croup the second night and I gave her the same remedy with the same good results. I write this because I thought there might be some one in the same need and not know the true merits of this wonderful medicine. Charles A. Thompseen. Des Moines, Iowa. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by J. D. Murray Druggist.

PUBLIC SALE OF A VALUABLE FARM.—Will be sold at public sale on the premises on TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1892, the following described property, to wit:

All that certain plantation situated in Potter township, Centre county, Pa., two miles east of Centre Hall, bounded by lands of Daniel Keller, James Runkle, Benjamin Arney, James P. Coburn, and G. W. Gingrich, containing

)—(110 ACRES AND 68 PERCHES)—(

more or less. The improvements consist of a two story frame house, large Swiss barn and other necessary outbuildings. There is a good spring on the land that never failed, and large cisterns at the buildings. There are about 5 acres of timber the balance is all good tillable land in a high state of cultivation. Buildings are all new.

Sale to commence at 1 30 p. m., when terms will be made known by MICHAEL MOYER.

WANTED.—Wide-awake workers everywhere for "Shepp's Photographs of the World": the greatest book on earth; costing $100,000; retail at $3.25, cash or installments; mammoth illustrated circulars and terms free; daily output over 1500 volumes.

Shepp's Photographs of the World.

Agents wild with success. Mr. Thos. L. Martin of Centreville, Texas, cleared $711 in 9 days; Miss Rose Adams, Wooster, Ohio, $23 in 40 minutes. Rev. J. Howard Madison, Lyons, N. Y., $101 in 7 hours; a bonanza; magnificent outfit only 1.00. Books on credit. Freight paid. Address, GLOBE BIBLE PUBLISHING CO., 723 Chestnut St., Philad., Pa., or 358 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. 13oc6m

LEGAL NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the accounts of George W. Ganoe assignee of Jones Mull & Co., in trust and for the benefit of their creditors and of P. F. Bottorf committee of George Ard, lunatic have been filed in the office of the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County and that unless exceptions thereto be filed on or before Tuesday the 29th day of Nov, 1892 the same will be confirmed. L. A SCHAEFFER.
Prothonotary.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Elizabeth Grossman, dec'd., of Potter township, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
J. S. HOUSEMAN,
Administrator.
oct19-6t Tusseyville

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNed an Auditor appointed to make distribution of the funds in the hands of the Sheriff arising from the sale of the real estate of Chester Munson, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Bellefonte on Thursday the seventeenth day of November, A. D. 1892, at 10 o'clock, a. m. of said day when and where all parties interested can attend if they see proper.
D. F. FORTNEY,
oct27-3t Auditor.

COURT PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS THE Hon. A. O. Furst, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the 49th Judicial district, consisting of the counties of Centre and Huntingdon, and the Hon. Daniel Rhoads and the Hon. Thomas F. Riley, associate Judges in Centre, having issued their precept bearing date the 1st day of November, 1892, to me directed for holding a Court of Over and Terminer and general Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Bellefonte, for the county of Centre, and commence on the 4th Monday of November, the 28th day of November 1892, and to continue two weeks. Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Aldermen and Constables of said county of Centre that they be then and there in the proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of Centre County, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand at Bellefonte the 1st day of Nov in the year of our Lord, 1892, and the one hundred and fifteenth year of the Independence of the United States. WM. A ISHLER,
Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—BY VIRTUE OF SUNdry writs of Fieri Facias, Levari Facias and Venditioni Exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County and to me directed there will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in the Borough of Bellefonte, on

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, A. D. 1892

at 1 o'clock P. M. the following described real estate:

All that certain lot or piece of ground on the Northern side of Presque Isle street, Philipsburg, Centre County, Pa., bounded and described as follows: On the south 44 feet by Presqueisle street, on the west 94 feet by Eleventh street, or Calhoun street, on the north by an alley 44 feet, and on the east 94 feet by land of Robb Taylor, on which is erected a two-story frame dwelling house eighteen by twenty-eight feet with a two-story kitchen addition with finished basement fourteen by fourteen feet.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Mrs. Matilda Vaughn, Administrator of Henry Vaughn, dec'd

ALSO

All that certain tract of land situate and lying in Union township Centre County, Pa., bounded and described as follows: On the north by lands of Samuel Lannen, on the east by lands of William Resides and Harry Giste, on the south by land of James Flick and on the west by lands of David Ammerman, containing 76 acres and 44 perches. Thereon erected two dwelling houses, a barn and stable with necessary outbuildings. Two good springs of water and an orchard on the premises. About fifty acres cleared and in good state of cultivation.

Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of William Spotts, Jr.

ALSO

All that certain messuage, lot or piece of ground situate in Potter township, Centre County, Pa., bounded and described as follows: On the north by lands of William Mulbarger, on the east by lands of Joseph Strum on the south by lands of John Wagner and on the west by lands of Wm. Mulbarger, containing four acres more or less. Thereon erected a two-story frame dwelling house, small barn and other outbuildings.

ALSO

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in Potter township, Centre County, Pa., bounded and described as follows: On the north by lands of ——— Deitwiler, on the east by lands of John Deltzel, on the south by lands of Melinda Fye, on the west by lands of ——— Deitwiler, containing five acres more or less. Thereon erected a two-story log dwelling house, stable and other outbuildings.

ALSO

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situated in Potter township, Centre County, Pa., bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a lime stone corner on line of lands of D. Fahinger, thence by land of James Runkle north 5 degrees east 11 3-10 perches to stone at side of public road, thence by public road south 57 degrees, east 8 7-10 perches, thence by same south 77 degrees, east 6 9-10 perches to stone, thence by lands of Franklin Wright south 16 degrees west 5 6-10 perches to stone, same south 85 degrees west 29-10 perches to stone, thence by land of D. F. Fahinger north 20½ degrees west 2 2 10 perches to stone, same south 81 degrees west 8 perches to place of beginning, containing 83 perches.

Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Josiah Taylor.

ALSO

The following described tracts of land. *First tract* of land situated in Rush township, Centre county, Pa., surveyed in pursuance of a warrant to Hugh Hamilton, containing 216 acres and 16 perches. *Second tract* of land situate in Rush township, Centre County, Pa., bounded on the north by lands of William Daily, on the east by lands of Daniel Brenner, on the south by lands of Samuel Oustevert, and on the west by lands of Joseph Elwain, containing 423 acres and 153 perches, surveyed in pursuance of a warrant to Casper Lawrence. *Third tract* of land situate in the township, county and state aforesaid, bounded on the north by lands of Casper Lawrence, on the east by Owen Jordon, on the south by Jacob Slough, containing 433 acres and 153 perches, surveyed in pursuance of a warrant to Samuel Chestnut. *Fourth tract* situate in the county, township, and state aforesaid, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a white pine, thence due west by William Beech 320 perches to stones, thence north 160 perches to post, thence by Joseph Pine, east 320 perches to stones, thence south 160 perches to the place of beginning, containing 301 acres and 150 perches, surveyed in the warrantee name of George Primm, granted April 16th 1794. *Fifth tract* of land situate in the township, county and state aforesaid. Beginning at stones, thence by land of George Primm west 320 perches to a post, thence north 170 perches, thence east 320 perches to stones, thence south 170 perches to the place of beginning, containing 321 acres and 58 perches, surveyed in pursuance of a warrant granted to Joseph Primm dated April 15th, 1794. *Sixth tract* of land situate in the township, county and state aforesaid. Beginning at stones, thence by Joseph Primm, north 170 perches to stones thence east 320 perches to stones, thence south 170 perches to pine, thence west by Joseph Smith 32 perches to the beginning, containing 348 acres and 149 perches, surveyed in pursuance of a warrant granted to Henry Primm dated April 15th, 1794. *Seventh tract* of land situate in the township of Snow Shoe, County and State aforesaid bounded on the north by Wallace Stewart, on the east by Patrick Moore on the south by D. Stewart, and on the west by Charles Kirk, containing 433 acres and 153 perches, surveyed in pursuance of a warrant to Robert Rainey.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Wm. H. Ross,

ALSO

All defendants right title and interest in and to the following described lot or place of land situate in the township of Walker, County of Centre and state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows to wit: Beginning at a stone corner at a lane on line of land of Adam Deckers estate, thence south 29 degrees east 15 2-10 perches to a stone, thence along lands of Daniel Harshberger, north 61½ degrees east 4 75-100 perches to a stone corner, thence along line of John A. Stover north 29 degrees west 16 14-100 perches to a stone corner, thence along same south 54½ degrees west 4 75-100 perches to the place of beginning, containing 75 perches neat measure. Thereon erected a two-story dwelling house, stable and other outbuildings.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Thomas Evers.

TERMS.—No deed will be acknowledged until the purchase money is paid in full.
W. A. ISHLER,
Sheriff's Office, Bellefonte, Pa., Nov. 1, 1892. Sheriff.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—PURSUANT TO an order of the Orphans' Court of Centre County there will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in the borough of Bellefonte

o—o SATURDAY, NOV. 26, 1892, o—o

At 1 o'clock p. m., the following described real estate late of Samuel H. Stover, dec'd, to wit: The undivided one-half part in and to all that certain messuage, tenement and tract of land situate in Harris township, Centre county, Pa., containing

)—(124 ACRES AND 57 PERCHES,)—(

Also the undivided one-half part of all that certain tract of timber land situate in said township of Harris, containing

)—(11 ACRES AND 115 PERCHES)—(

The farm is located one and one-half miles from the railroad station at Oak Hall, where there is a grain market and stores. The famous "Blue Spring," the source of Spring creek, rises within five or six rods of the buildings, making it convenient for watering stock. A well of the purest water—never failing—is located near the house. There are two fine orchards on the property. The improvements are a two and one-half story

STONE DWELLING HOUSE, BANK BARN

50x85 feet, two wagon sheds, corn cribs and other outbuildings. The farm is what was formerly known as the Scheneberger Homestead. The land is in a high state of cultivation.

TERMS.—One-third in cash on confirmation of sale; one-third in one year, and the balance in two years thereafter: the deferred payments to bear interest and to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.
FRANK B. STOVER,
CLEMENT DALE, Atty. Executor.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR A CHARTER.—Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County on the fourth Monday of November, 1892, under act of Assembly entitled, "An act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," approved April 29th 1874 and the supplements thereto for the charter of an intended corporation to be called St. Marks Lutheran church of Pleasant Gap, Pa. the character and object of which is to worship Almighty God according to the formula of the General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran church of the United States of North America and for these purposes to have, possess and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges conferred by the Act of Assembly aforesaid and its supplements.
JOHN KLINE,
nov3-3t Solicitor.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS TESTAmentary on the estate of John Farner, dec'd., late of Potter township, having been granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
WM. C. FARNER,
oct6-6t Executor
Potters Mills.

——Cash paid for hides.—G. O. Benner.

DO YOU WANT TO ADOPT A BABY?

Maybe you think this is a new business, sending out babies on application; it has been done before, however, but never have those furnished been so near the original sample as this one. Everyone will exclaim, "Well! that's the sweetest baby I ever saw!" This little black-and-white engraving can give you but a faint idea of the exquisite original,

"I'M A DAISY."

which we propose to send to you, transportation paid. The little darling rests against a pillow, and is in the act of drawing off its pink sock, the mate of which has been pulled off and flung aside with a triumphant coo. The flesh tints are perfect, and the eyes follow you, no matter where you stand. The exquisite reproductions of this greatest painting of Ida Waugh (the most celebrated of modern painters of baby life) are to be given to those who subscribe to Demorest's Family Magazine for 1893. The reproductions cannot be told from the original, which cost $400, and are the same size (17x22 inches). The baby is life size, and absolutely lifelike. We have also in preparation, to present to our subscribers during 1893, other great pictures by such artists as Percy Moran, Maud Humphrey, Louis Deschamps, and others of world-wide renown. Take only two examples of what we did during the past year, "A Yard of Pansies," and "A White House Orchid" by the wife of President Harrison, and you will see what our promises mean.

Those who subscribe for Demorest's Family Magazine for 1893 will possess a gallery of exquisite works of art of great value, besides a Magazine that cannot be equaled by any in the world for its beautiful illustrations and subject matter, that will keep everyone posted on all the topics of the day, and all the fads and different items of interest about the household, besides furnishing interesting reading matter, both grave and gay, for the whole family; and while Demorest's is not a fashion Magazine, its fashion pages are perfect, and we give you, *free of cost*, all the patterns you wish to use during the year, and in any size you choose. Send in your subscription at once, only $2, and you will really get over $25 in value. Address the publisher, W. Jennings Demorest, 15 East 14th St., New York. If you are unacquainted with the Magazine, send 10 cents for a specimen copy.

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ORVIS, BOWER & ORVIS,
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BELLEFONTE PA.
Office in Crider's Exchange building on second floor. jan85

D. F. FORTNEY,
Attorney at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office in Conrad Building. jan92

CLEMANT DALE,
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Receive deposits. Discount notes.
jan92 J. D. SHUGERT, Cashier.

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Terms reasonable. Good sample rooms on first floor. jan92

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Special attention given to country trade. apr90

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The traveling community will find this hotel equal to any in the county in every respect, for man and beast, and charges very moderate.

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Opposite Court House,
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New building, new furniture throughout, steam heat, electric bells and all modern improvements. Good table and moderate charges.

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Fall term opens Sept. 14, 1892. Examinations for admission, June 16, and Sept. 13. Commencement week June 12-15, 1892. For Catalogue or other information, address
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PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect May 22, 1892.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD.

9.23 a. m.—Train 14. (Daily except Sunday. For Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 3.00 p. m., New York, 5.50 p. m., Baltimore, 3.20 p m,. Washington, 4.30 p. m., connecting at Philadelphia for all sea-shore points. Through passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Parlor cars to Philadelphia.

1.35 p. m.—Train 8. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.50 p m., New York, 9.35 p. m., Baltimore, 6.45 p. m., Washington at 8.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.00 p. m.—Train 12. [Daily except Sunday.] For Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 10 55 p m., Baltimore 10 40 p. m. Passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre and Philadelphia.

8.02 p m.—Train 6. (Daily.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.25 a. m., New York at 7.10 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.00 a. m.

1.29 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving a Philadelphia at 6.50 a. m., New York, 9.30 a. m Baltimore, 6.20 a. m., Washington, 7.30, a m Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.36 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman cars and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

10.17.—Train 15. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

1.56 p. m.—Train 11. (Daily except Sunday. For Kane, Canandaigua and intermediate stations Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

5.54 p. m.—Train 1. (Daily except Sunday.) For Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.23 p. m.—Train 21. (Daily) For Williamsport and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 15 leaves New York 12.15 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.40 a m, Harrisburg 8.10 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7.25 a. m. (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 10.17 a m

Train 11 leaves Philadelphia 8.50 a m, Washington 8.10 a m, Baltimore 9.00 a m, Willkesbarre 10.15 a m, (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 1.56 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 1 leaves New York 9.00 a m, Phila., 11.40 a m; Washington at 10.50 a m, Baltimore at 11.45 a m, Wilkesbarre 3.12 p m, (daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon at 5.54 p m, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 21 leaves New York 2.00 p m, Philadelphia 4.25 p m, Washington 3.25 p m, Baltimore 4.30 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon 9 23 p m. Through Parlor Car from Philadelphia week days.

Train 3 leaves New York at 8.00 p m, Philad. 11.20 p m, Washington 10.00 p m, Baltimore, 11.20 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5 36 a m, with through Pullman sleeping cars from Phila., Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.
Daily Except Sunday.

Westward.				STATIONS.	Eastward.		
P M	P. M.	A. M.			A M	P. M.	P M
2			5 50	Montandon	9 20		4 55
2 20			6 20	Lewisburg	9 10		4 45
2 30			6 30	Biehl	9 00		4 37
2 37			6 35	Vicksburg	8 53		4 32
2 47			6 45	Mifflinburg	8 43		4 22
3 03			7 00	Millmont	8 27		4 09
3 13			7 08	Glen Iron	8 17		4 02
3 47			7 43	Paddy Mountain	7 43		3 30
3 58		7 25	7 58	Coburn	7 32	7 10	3 18
4 06		7 32	8 01	Zerby	7 24	7 02	3 10
4 15		7 50	8 10	Rising Spring	7 16	6 54	3 02
4 23		7 58	8 18	Penn Cave	7 10	6 48	2 54
4 28		8 03	8 24	Centre Hall	7 05	6 42	2 47
4 34		8 09	8 32	Gregg	6 57	6 36	2 40
4 40		8 16	8 37	Linden Hall	6 50	6 30	2 32
4 45		8 20	8 42	Oak Hall	6 45	6 25	2 27
4 49		8 24	8 46	Lemont	6 41	6 22	2 23
4 53		8 28	8 51	Dale Summit	6 37	6 17	2 18
5 02		8 37	9 00	Pleasant Gap	6 28	6 09	2 08
5 05		8 40	9 04	Axemann	6 25	6 05	2 04
5 10		8 45	9 10	Bellefonte	6 20	6 00	2 00

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 10.00 a m, 1.20, 5.35 and 7.45 p m, turning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.35 a m, 10.25 a m, 5.05 p m, 6.00 p m, and 8 05 p m

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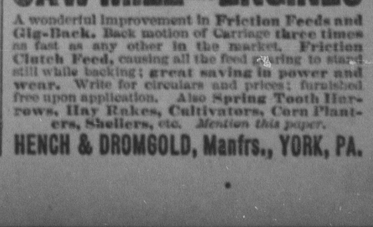
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SOMEWHAT STRANGE.

ACCIDENTS AND INCIDENTS OF EVERY DAY LIFE.

Queer Facts and Thrilling Adventures Which Show That Truth is Stranger Than Fiction.

A curious lawsuit is engaging the attention of Ecija, Spain. The object in dispute is a sum of 250,000 pesetas and a baby. Some time ago a stranger, with a half-mask on his face, went to the railroad station-master and handed him a sealed letter and a heavy box, saying he had been commissioned to hand over a costly present. There being a train in the depot waiting to be despatched, the station-master had the box and letter put down, and went to attend to his business. On returning to his office he opened the letter, which said that a good friend, who did not wish his name divulged, was sending to him and his good lady a precious gift. Opening the box, he looked into the face of a little baby. "I will not have the brat," he cried out, and soon had the whole force of servants of the depot around him. A signalman approached and looked lovingly at the little stranger. "Will you have it?" asked the station-master. "Take it. I would not keep it under any circumstances." "If you will give it to me I will take it to my wife," said the signalman. "Take it away," said the station-master; "I do not want to see it any longer." When the signalman and his good-hearted wife undressed the baby to place it in a warm bed they found a quantity of bank notes rolled up under the clothing, which when counted were found to amount to a quarter of a million of pesetas, to be applied, as the paper stated, to the education of the child. When the station-master heard of the find he came and demanded the child to be given back to him. But the signalman refused, holding that it was given to him without reservation. The station-master has appealed to the court to decide the question.

W. R. Monroe, recently from Colorado, had a terrible encounter with a bear recently near Camp Wood Arigona. Bear tracks had been seen in the vicinity for several days, and Monroe went in search of the animal, accompanied by a dog and armed with a Winchester rifle. He had gone about three miles when he met a large cinnamon bear on the trail, thirty feet away. Two shots brought the bear to the earth. A cub appeared and a well-directed shot killed it also. A large male bear then appeared only a few feet away. Monroe fired and knocked the brute down, but the bear was on his feet in an instant and made a rush for the hunter. A rough-and-tumble fight ensued. Monroe's dog deserted him, but finally came back. The bear made a rush for him and Monroe took advantage of this to climb a tree with his left arm, his right arm having been broken in the struggle. He had got only a few feet from the ground when the bear returned and resumed the attack. Catching Monroe by the foot the bear pulled off his shoe and started away with it, but had gone only a few feet when he fell dead. Monroe sustained a fracture of the right arm, his right shoulder was badly lacerated, and there was an ugly gash in his back that had to be sewed up. His left thigh and left foot were badly bitten, and there was a terrible scratch across his stomach and abdomen. He was brought to Prescott for medical treatment.

The champion animal story of the season in Washington comes from Summit, and is vouched for by the Elma Chronicle, a veracious journal published in that neighborhood. Owen Glancey of Summit missed a very valuable cow, and spent several days looking for her without finding any trace of her whereabouts, and had about concluded that she had been stolen, when one of his children discovered the animal not over fifty yards from the house. She had wandered into a hollow cedar log, presumably to get into the shade, and in pushing her way for fifty feet into the log she passed through a place where it had splintered in falling, with the splinters headed in the direction she was going. Of course, when she attempted to back out, her exit was effectually blocked, the splinters having sprung back. And there she was, as securely confined as any prisoner in the penitentiary. When discovered there she had been imprisoned for five days. Mr. Glancey had to cut the log in front of her before she could be taken out, nothing the worse for her experience except for her enforced fast. The cow weighs about 1,500 pounds, so the size of cedar timber in that "neck of the woods" can be imagined.

A writer in the Medical Record, who has had much experience as a physician among the Chinese on the Pacific Coast, notes especially the speedy healing of wounds on these people, which, he says, must be due to their diet and habits of bodily cleanliness. From early youth they are constantly in the water, and you find the lowliest washing their bodies twice a day. Their diet is mostly vegetable, in which rice and tea form the foundation, to which are added green vegetables, as young turnip tops, spinach, kale, or similar garden truck. Occasionally they add to this oysters, fish, pork and fowl, principally chickens or ducks. Beef, mutton and veal they use in no way. Possibly this may explain the quick healing power, which is marvelous. The tissues of their bodies cut differently—that is, they feel differently under the knife—from those of the Caucasian subject. They are more dense and elastic, and not so flabby.

A Portland (Me.) man tells the Transcript a queer story of a young man, a native of a small town in Maine, who tried to be a piano tuner, but failed because he had no ear for music, and who then went to work in a sawmill. Within a year he was struck on the ear by a flying bolt and the hearing in the ear destroyed, and when he recovered he found that all sounds were different to him to what they had been before. He went back to Boston, found no difficulty in tuning pianos and is now a tuner for one of the largest piano firms there at a liberal salary. His ears had been taking in sounds differently, making a continual discord, and by his fortunate accident harmony came to him.

An ingenious fraud was recently committed in Victoria, New South Wales. A man claiming to be a telegraph operator ingratiated himself into the favor of the post-mistress in a country district, and took advantage of the opportunity by telegraphing two money-order telegrams to Melbourne to pay two sums of $100. His accomplice in Melbourne applied at the postoffice and received the money in each case.

At Anotine, Asotin County, Washington, for some time the farmers living in the foothills to the mountains have been suffering from the depredations of a bear that made many successful raids upon the stock feeding along the timber. Carl Kreshler was a farmer who was loser by one of the incursions of Bruin, and devised a plan for his capture, in which it appears he was successful. He built a regular frontier bear pen and arranged a shotgun with a set trigger, so that when the intruder meddled with the bait he would receive the contents of both barrels of the gun in his body. The other morning when Farmer Kreshler went out to inspect the work of his trap he found it had done well, for there lay a two-year-old grizzly, shot to the heart.

At a recent meeting of the New York Pathological Society Dr. J. S. Thacher presented a brain as an illustration of how one bullet might cause two wounds. The specimen had been removed from a patient in the hospital service of Dr. McCosh. The man lived eight days after the injury. The bystanders who saw the shooting say that only one shot was fired; there was only one empty chamber in the revolver, only one hole in the skull and only one bullet was found. Although there was only a single external wound, situated just above the bridge of the nose, there were two openings through the dura mater and two cavities. They both contained clotted blood. The bullet was found just inside of the inner plate of the skull.

A man who met with shipwreck off the coast of Cuba and had to take to an open boat, tells of the peculiar hallucination, called by sailors the "Paradise Craze," brought on by exposure to the terrific heat of the sun's rays. He says: "The sea appeared to be transformed into a mighty meadow, bright with flowers and musical with song of birds. Cool springs burst from crystal rocks and trickled over golden sands, and men and maidens danced beneath the trees. They seemed beckoning me to join them, and I plunged over the side of the boat into forty fathoms of brine. The bath brought me to my senses, and I reached the Cuban coast more dead than alive. The mania is of frequent occurrence in tropical seas and is often referred to by the poets."

"I have been making some calculations on an interesting question," said a well-known physician. "I have come to the conclusion that death claims its victims among sufferers from chronic diseases most frequently between the hours of nine and ten A. M., most rarely between eight and ten P. M. In acute diseases dissolution ensues commonly either early in the morning or late in the evening. The explanation is simple. Vitality is strongest in the latter half of the day, and therefore the sufferer from chronic disease is least able to cope with it in the morning. In acute diseases the fever rages worst towards nightfall, and leaves the patient without powers of resistance."

German paper tells of a certain dyer at Roslin, who was awakened in the night not long ago by some burglars who were working his establishment, and were just ready to get away with a large bundle of valuable dyestuffs. He seized a gun and ran into the dyehouse, where he found two men, whom he compelled to jump into a large vat of indigo dye. By threatening to shoot he forced them to plunge under the liquid several times, when he opened the door and ordered them into the street. He did not notify the police, but he told the story next morning, and nobody had any trouble in identifying the burglars on sight. They are marked men at Koslin.

A queer story comes from Hancock, Me. Mr. Luther Springer owns an old horse. Its days of usefulness being over, Mr. Springer engaged a Mr. Bridges to kill the animal. Bridges, taking an axe, started to lead the horse into the woods, but after going a part of the way, the horse, which before had always been kind, suddenly attacked Mr. Bridges, and, throwing him down, trampled upon him and so injured him that it was feared that he might not recover. At last accounts the horse's prospects of living were much better than Mr. Bridge's.

Two En lishmen had rather a shock while shooting last month in Missouri, according to home letters. They sat down to take their lunch on a bit of rough ground near Ironton and laid their guns on a flat rock. Instantly the guns moved from their resting place and leaped up to a huge bowlder a few feet distant. At first the men were terrified at this mysterious action, but they soon discovered that the bowlder was composed of magnetic iron ore. The guns were only slightly damaged.

The vendetta is by no means extinct in Corsica. Some time ago a man named Dampietre was sentenced to two months' imprisonment for shooting at a youth named Andrei, aged eighteen. When he came out of prison he repeated the offense, and has been sentenced this time to two years. It came out in evidence that forty years ago the grandfather of the prisoner was condemned to hard labor for life for murdering the grandfather of Andrei.

Mud baths were common among the ancients, the mud on the seashore and the slime of rivers being especially prized for this purpose. The Tartars and Egyptians still use them in certain diseases. They are taken by many people at places on the continent of Europe, among which may be named Driburg, Eilsen, Neundorf, Pyrmont, Spa, Marienbad, Franzensbraun, Eger, Kissingen and Teplitz.

A San Francisco firm is about to attempt the revival of whaling in the Antarctic Ocean, which has not been carried on for as many as twenty-five years. A quarter of a century ago the catches of sperm and right whales used to be excellent there, and many whalers are now of the opinion that the southern seas will again afford a profitable field for operations.

POPULAR SCIENCE NOTES.

Electrical Definitions.—The subject of electrical distribution is commonly illustrated by its analogy to hydraulics, and Mr. R. G. Davis gives these easily understood definitions of electrical terms: *Volt*, unit of pressure, called electromotive force, corresponding to pounds of steam or water pressure; *ampere*, unit of quantity, called current, corresponding to gallons of water; *ohm*, unit of resistance, similar to friction; *watt*, unit of energy consumed, 746 watts being equal to one horse-power, as is 33,000 foot pounds. Substitute dynamo for pump, wire for pipe, and electricity for water, and conception of electrical transmission is at once clear as to its elementary phenomena. Bracketing analogous electrical terms, we may say that a certain number of pounds [volts] of pressure are required to overcome the friction [resistance] of the pipe [wire] in order that the water [current] may flow at the rate of so many gallons [amperes] per minute. The larger the pipe [wire] the more water [current] can be carried, and the less will be the friction [resistance]. Manifestly the pipe [wire] might be so small that the friction [resistance] would absorb a very large proportion of the power of the pump [dynamo], leaving but little remaining for useful effect, therefore the two horns of the dilemma are—if the pipe [wire] be too large it will cost too much; if too small, the loss will be too great.

Novel Measuring of Water Depths.—Frederick J. Smith, of Trinity College, Oxford, explains a curious way of finding the depth of a piece of water at a disiance. "About two years ago," he says, "I wished to know from time to time the rate at which a river was rising after a fall of rain. The river was a considerable distance from the spot where its height was to be known. By means of the combination of two organ pipes and a telephonic circuit described in the following lines I have been able to make the required measurement within rather close limits. At the river station an organ pipe was fixed vertically in an inverted position, so that the water in the river acted as a stopper to the pipe, and the rise or fall of the water determined the note it gave when blown by a small bellows driven by a very small water wheel. A microphone was attached to the upper end of the organ pipe; this was in circuit with a wire leading to a town station at some distance; at the town station there was an exactly similar organ pipe, which could be lowered into a vessel full of water while it was sounding. By means of the telephone the note given by the pipe at the river was clearly heard at the town station; then the organ pipe at this station was lowered or raised by hand until it gave the same note. The lengths of the organ pipes under water at the two stations were then equal, so that the height of the water in the distant river was known. The determination can be made in less than a minute by any one who can recognize the agreement of two similar notes. The arrangement when first tested was so placed that the height of water at two places near together might be easily compared. I found that a lad with an average ear for musical sounds was able to get the two heights to agree within one-eighth of an inch of each other, while a person with an educated ear adjusted the instrument immediately to almost exact agreement. The total height to be measured was seventeen inches. A difference of temperature at the two stations would make a small difference in the observed heights. For instance, taking a note caused by 250 vibrations per second, a difference of 10 degrees C. between the temperature of the two stations (one not likely to occur) would make a difference of about 0.02 feet in the height, a quantity of no moment in such a class of measurements. The organ pipes were of square section and made of metal to resist the action of the water."—*Nature.*

How Nature Produces Rain.—Man may not hope to assist nature in the formation or prevention of rain until he better understands the details of nature's own methods. The ideas most widely accepted, at present, as to the natural process of the formation of rain, go only so far as to say that the moisture present in the atmosphere is extracted from the air by three different steps, namely, first, the saturation with aqueous vapor that is produced by cooling the air; second, the condensation of the vapor into small visible particles of cloud and fog; third, the agglomeration of these droplets of water into drops large enough to be precipitated as falling rain, hail or snow. I. The ordinary natural methods of accomplishing the cooling required in the first of these steps are: (a) the mixing of cold and warm air by which, however, only a very slight amount of precipitation can be formed; (b) the radiation of heat to the colder earth and air and space by which at first thin layers of fog or stratus clouds are formed which then slowly thicken with time; (c) the rise and expansion of large masses of air; the mechanical work done by the expansion simultaneously of the whole mass may cool it to any extent whatever. This last is the important process on which all our rain depends. II. The second step, namely, condensation, is a molecular process that has been likened to the crystallization of solid salts from liquid solutions, although there is too little known about either process to warrant the belief that they are really similiar. Aitken and others maintain that the condensation of vapor, like the crystallization of salts, demand some nucleus as a starting-point, and that every minute droplet of fog or cloud must have a particle of atmospheric dust as its initiative. III. The third step in the above process of rain and formation is the agglomeration of fog or cloud particles into larger drops. About this there is very little known from actual observation, and the hypotheses are quite various. The hypothesis that among these particles some are larger than others and, by their more rapid descent, overtake the smaller ones and thus grow larger as they descend, seems at first quite natural and is sufficient to explain the fact that the quantity of rainfall is an exceedingly small percentage of the water that is visible as a cloud and of course a still smaller percentage of the water that is present as vapor in the air. On the other hand, microscopic observations of the sizes of the particles of fogs do not show a variation in the diameters sufficient to allow of one particle falling much faster than its neighbor; therefore, as the air always has a motion sufficient to carry these minute particles with it, it would seem that if they are to come in contact and form larger particles, it must be through a process of jostling together, rather than by a process of falling by gravity. But the contact of two particles, whether by gravitational fall or by the jostling of wind-currents will not necessarily cause their union; it is essential that the surface tensions of the two particles be properly adjusted to each other, and the latter point seems to demand further study.—*Agricultural Science.*

RELIABLE RECIPES.

It is a great mistake to make a large tea biscuit. Properly speaking, a tea biscuit should not be more than two inches in diameter and proportionately thick when baked. This gives a delicate, moist, flaky biscuit which will be cooked through before the outside crust has become hard or over brown. Many of the muffin-tins are too large to cook thoroughly through before the crust hardens. In such a case it is a good plan to dampen the upper crust while the muffins are hot by laying a wet cloth over them and covering it with a dry cloth. Cookies, on the other hand, may well be of liberal diameter, as they are rolled out so thin that their size does not prevent their cooking through.

The season of apples is at its height, and winter apples are stored away for cold weather. The best way to keep choice apples is to wrap them singly in papers and put them in a light barrel in a cool, dry place till they are needed. Greenings and other hardy winter apples keep well enough in barrels without being wrapped up separately, but all barrels, except the one you are using out of, should be headed up closely, and it is well enough to keep a tight, movable cover over the one from which you are taking your daily supply. No fruit loses flavor from being carelessly handled more quickly than apples. Apples which have been well stored retain their flavor throughout the winter, but those which have been allowed to lie about with decaying specimens, or are stored loosely in barrels, either lose their flavor or acquire a rank taste from the conditions around them.

There are few better pies than the familiar apple-pie, when it is properly baked, flavored and served; yet a more tasteless and unwholesome compound is seldom found on our tables than this familiar dish when it has been carelessly put together and improperly baked. The crust of the apple-pie should be of the dantiest pastry, but whatever it is it should be browned. The pale apple-pie, which speaks of nightmares, is a thing to be avoided by all people who have not the digestive powers of an ostrich. It requires fifty minutes in a quick oven to bake an apple-pie. It should be baked on a tin plate or a plate of some metal which will conduct the heat properly so that the pie will be browned—never in an earthen pie-plate. The apples should be juicy and well flavored. They should be sliced thin, and heaped high in the centre of the pie, in order that they may be cooked through and the juice will not run out at the edges. The upper crust must be laid on lightly, if you wish to sweeten and season your pie after it is cooked, as all the old-fashioned housekeepers did. No apple pie baked with the sugar in it is so delicious as one sweetened afterward by removing the crust and adding sugar, a very little butter, and nutmeg or cinnamon as you wish. French and German cooks use cinnamon, but the New England apple pie is usually flavored with nutmeg.

Singapore at the World's Fair.

Consul Rounsevelle Wildman, of Singapore, who is coming over as a commissioner to the World's Fair, is a journalist of considerable note. He was editor of the Idaho Statesman, and at one time on the staff of the Kansas City Times. Mr. Wildman has arranged a large exhibit for the fair. It will consist of three palm-leaf bungalows, each about thirty by fifteen feet, eight feet from the ground, enclosed in a square court. In the bungalows will be the exhibit. The court will be decorated with palms, and will contain monkeys, and native women wearing sarongs and making Oriental fancy articles. Through Consul Wildman's solicitation the Sultan of Johore will visit the World's Fair. Mr. Wildman is at present visiting the Sultan at this place in Johore. The Sultan is a progressive Oriental, and will light his palace with electricity upon his return from this country. Consul and Mrs. Wildman are expected in Washington in December. The Sultan will arrive in New York July next.—[Harper's Weekly.

A Curious Library.

Perhaps the most curious library is that on the corner of Eighth street and University place, New York city. It is known as the Directory Library. "Our library is not so fascinating from a literary standpoint as the ordinary library," said the attendant in charge. "But that is largely because you have no particular interest in the contents of any of the volumes. There are only 500 volumes on the shelf, but they contain the names of millions of people throughout the world." The Directory Library is chiefly patronized by detectives, lawyers and others who wish to get the addresses of people in other cities.—[New York Herald.

The Japanese Ivy.

The Japanese ivy has been charged with many serious things, such as injuring the stone and brick work of buildings upon which it grows, and affording a safe harbor for mice. And now comes another. The offending plant covered the walls of a stable and forced an entrance by the window. There one of the horses, in his eagerness for green food, nibbled freely of the leaves within his reach; immediately it fell ill and died soon after from their poisonous effect, as an examination indicated. All of which is doubtless a libel on this lovely creeper.—[Washington Post.

FOR THE CHILDREN.

THE MAGIC VINE.

A fairy seed I planted,
So dry and white and old;
There sprang a vine enchanted
With magic flowers of gold.

I watched it, I tended it,
And, truly, by and by
It bore a Jack-o'-lantern
And a great Thanksgiving pie!
—[Youth's Companion.

COLUMBUS AND THE EGG.

At a dinner given him soon after his return from his second voyage the conversation turned upon the new world. One of the retainers of the Spanish court endeavored to depreciate the value of the discovery, and said that more had been made of the achievement, in his opinion, than it deserved. In answer Columbus took up an egg and asked if any one could make it stand on end. When the others had tried in vain to accomplish the feat, Columbus struck the egg on the table, breaking its shell, and thus making it stand upright. "Why any one can do that," said the courtiers. "Certainly, when I have shown you the way," replied Columbus.—[Detroit Free Press.

LITTLE CHARLIE'S MISSEK TABLE.

Mathematics are Charlie's bug-a-boo. The way he mixed himself up and got lost in the mazes of the multiplication and division tables was probably irritating to his teacher, but it was pathetic to his mamma, whose reminiscences of her own youthful days and agonies over such perfectly nonplussing problems as twelves times eleven were still fresh in her mind.

The weights and measures were not much better, although he agreed there was some sense in a fellow's knowing how many ounces went to a pound of candy.

The other night when Charlie sat down to study, for he is an honorable little fellow and doesn't shirk a thing because he doesn't like to do it, he seemed especially gloomy and downcast.

"What is the table for to-morrow?" said mamma trying to put a cheerful face on the matter.

"Oh, it's the worst one yet. I don't see any sense in it. It's called the Missek Table.'"

"Let me see your book," said mamma, who after groping around in the mathematical archives of her memory could recall no such table.

Charlie handed over a little memorandum book in which his teacher had neatly written his tables and there the heading for the miscellaneous table stood thus: "Misc. table."—[New York Recorder.

A REAL KNIGHT.

A pleasing sight it was, I do assure you. Not the first part of the scene, for the little maid was crying bitterly. Something very serious must have happened. Wondering, I paused; when, round a corner came my knight. On a prancing steed? Wearing a glittering helmet and greaves of brass? No, this was a Nineteenth-Century knight, and they are as likely to be on foot as on horseback. Helmets are apt to be straw hats or Derbys; and as for greaves—well, knickerbockers are more common to day.

This particular knight was about ten years old—slender, straight, open-eyed. Quickly he spied the damsel in distress. Swiftly he came to her aid.

"What's the matter? I heard him say.

Alas! the "matter" was that the bundle she held had "bursted" and its contents were open to view. Probably the small maid expected a hearty scolding for carelessness. And, indeed, whoever put that soiled shirt and collar in her care might reasonably have been vexed.

A new piece of wrapping paper also proved too frail. Must the child get her scolding? Poor little soul! No wonder she had sobbed so mournfully.

But the boy was not daunted. He tucked the "bursted" bundle under his own arm.

"I'll carry it to the laundry for you," he said, in the kindest voice, and off the two trudged together.

Soon after I met the small girl again. She was comforted and serene.

"Was that boy your brother?" I asked. She shook her head.

Did you know him?" Another shake.

"A real gentleman?" said I. "A genuine Nineteenth-Centuary knight. Bless him."—[Farm Field and Stockman.

WHY JOHNNIE DIDN'T LIKE SQUASH.

It was a great, golden squash that looked like a round-faced sun half hidden among green leaves as it lay in the garden. It was a wonderful squash, the largest that had ever been seen in that county, and Grandpa Ferris declared that it must go to the county fair, where he was sure it would take the blue ribbon.

Johnnie thought so, too, and he told his best friend Amos about it on one of their daily visits to the squash to see how much it had grown in the night.

"Wouldn't it look fine with a flag right in the middle of it?" asked Johnnie.

"Yes said Amos, "but your grandpa might not be willing."

"Pooh?" replied Johnnie, "I should think he'd be glad to have the squash look pretty. I s'pect he'd do it himself, but he never thought of it."

"The flag was brought and driven into the squash several times before it was in just the right place. Each time it was pulled out it left a jagged hole which Johnnie filled up with dirt.

"Now let's build a fence around it like the one around the soldier's monument in the park," he suggested; and Amos, ready to do whatever Johnnie did, helped to drive in a row of little sticks around the flag.

"There, that looks beautiful!" said Johnnie, and then ran off. He forgot all about it until grandpa told him that he had ruined the squash—it could not go to the fair—and for a punishment he must eat it all up.

"That's not bad," thought Johnnie, and sat down quite cheerfully to a breakfast of stewed squash. Squash for dinner was not bad either; but a supper of squash was tiresome. He ran down cellar to look at it as it stood on the shelf. Such a very small piece cut out of it too! At that rate it would last for weeks. How could he ever eat it all?

At the end of the second day it was such a pale, dejected little boy that sat down to a supper of squash that grandpa relented and thought he had been punished enough. Johnnie was sure he had, and he told Amos over the fence the next day that he never should forget it, even if he was a big man; and he never has. —[Our Little Ones.

AROUND THE HOUSE.

To clean articles of papier-mache, wash them with a little lukewarm water and soap and rub them vigorously with sweet oil.

A useful saucepan for boiling milk is marked with the initials "B. N. O.," which are the initials for "Boil Not Over." By a curious contrivance the saucepan is arranged so that it will not boil over so long as the milk is kept a quarter of an inch below the inside flange. As soon as the milk boils, the cover acts like a safety-valve and lets off the steam.

This is the time o' year when rooms are to be repapered. The scraping off the old paper is the most tedious part of the work. It may be much lessened if a boilerful of boiling water is shut up in the room over night. The steam loosens the wallpaper very perceptibly; if then a little hot water is applied with a whitewash brush to the few places where remnants still cling to the wall the task can be very readily accomplished.

A new household implement which will delight those who have suffered the annoyance of putting down a modern carpet at home with the old-time carpet stretcher and tack hammer is a combination stretcher and tacker. By its means the carpet is stretched in place and tacked at the same time. The carpet stretcher itself was deemed a veritable boon some score or more years ago, when it was first invented. It was but a simple contrivance, but it met a decided want and saved the labor of stretching and pulling the carpet by hand. If the new contrivance prove to be a success, it will do away with more than half the present labor of putting down carpet.

The Levee at St. Louis.

The levee along the river-side is worth a visit. It is diametrically different in itself and its atmosphere from the city that lies back of it, and that seems so familiar to a New-Yorker. It is a wide and imposing incline of stone paving, perhaps 250 feet broad. It is not Western, it is Southern. Hides, wool, cotton, and tobacco are heaped about on the wharf-boats, which seem to cling to the levee with gangways that are like the antennæ of an insect. There is a line of huge old-time river packets, looking as open and frail as birdcages, but with towering black funnels from which jet smoke curls lazily up. Beyond is the turgid, hurrying river. The street along the top of the levee is a single line of warehouses and shops. The latter recall those of our own water-side in New York. In place of our bronzed or bearded salt-water men, here are shiftless white laborers and negro roustabouts. But the same petty traders are among them, keeping drinking-places and stands for the sale of brass watches rings, dirks, brass knuckles, pistols, cartridges. Cheap gin, cheap clothing, and still cheaper jewelry are the prime articles all along the thoroughfare, precisely as in New York or Liverpool or Havre.—[Harper's Magazine.

Aleut Canoes.

Two firemen who were on the steamer Alice Blanchard on a trip to the Yukon river, says the Seattle *Post-Intelligencer*, brought back two novel Aleut canoes. The boats were made of rawhide, supported by horizontal ribs. The only opening is a circular hole in the center, large enough for a man's body so that he can sit down. A flap of rawhide surrounds the hole, and when the occupant plants himself in the bottom of the craft he draws this flap up, fastening it tightly around his body under the arms. This makes the boat practically water-tight, and he can paddle along in the roughest kind of weather without danger of drowning. If his craft rolls over all he has to do is to paw the water until he gets his head to the surface again, and the boat, having stationary ballast, immediately rights itself.

Some of them are made with two holes to accommodate two passengers. The two brought down are the single pattern. They are about fourteen feet long, thirty inches across and of a like depth. They are very light and can easily be carried about. The owners are going to keep them at Lake Washington. It is said two men came down from Alaska in one some years ago and had been upset on numerous occasions on the way, but they never suffered more serious injury than getting their shoulders wet.

Most Important Theft.

The most important theft ever committed took place in the year 552 A. D., until which date silk of the East could only be obtained by the Western world by importing the manufactured article. Many attempts were made to induce the Chinese and Coreans to part with the secret as to how they obtained the raw material, but none were successful, and the origin of the beautiful fabric remained more or less a mystery in the West until, in the year named, two Persian missionaries to Corea stole two or three dozen silkworms' eggs, and after great difficulty managed to convey them to Constantinople concealed in a stick of bamboo. From the stolen eggs thus imported have been derived all the generations of silkworms that have supplied the raw material for the silk manufacturers of Europe from that day to this. The purloining of those few eggs may therefore well be ranked as the most important theft on record.—[Yankee Blade.

Dietery for Children.

It is the opinion of a celebrated doctor that children under five years should not eat meat more than once a day, and that in the morning or at noon. "An almost ideal dietetic schedule for most children," it is said, would include eggs at breakfast, meat at noon, and bread and milk at night, "appropriate cereals" being given with the milk and eggs. For younger children, or those between the ages of two and five, it is not advisable to give eggs and meat at the same time, for fear that the digestive powers may be overtaxed.—[New York Post.

Praise and Appreciation.

There are persons in this world—and the pity is that there are not more of them—who care less for praise than appreciation. They have an ideal after which they are striving, but of which they consciously fall short, as every one who has a lofty ideal is sure to do. When that ideal is recognized by another, and they are praised or commended for something—let that something be important or not—in its direction, they are grateful, not for praise, but for appreciation. An element of sympathy enters into that recognition, and they feel that they have something in common with the observer who admires what they admire and praises what they think is most worthy of praise.

Cost of Keeping Paris Clean.

It costs Paris annually over $1,100,000 to keep up her well-deserved reputation of being the cleanest of all the great cities.

The mother tongue is probably the language of Mars.

In Olden Times

People overlooked the importance of permanently beneficial effects and were satisfied with transient action, but now that it is generally know that Syrup of Figs will permanently cure habitual constipation, well informed people will not buy other laxatives, which act for a time but finally injure the system.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

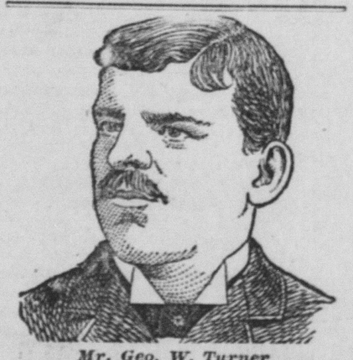
Onyx has been found in Rockingham County, Virginia.

If your Back Aches, or you are all worn out, good for nothing, it is general debility. Brown's Iron Bitters will cure you, make you strong, cleanse your liver, and give a good appetite—tones the nerves.

A prize fight is called a "mill" because the other fellow is reduced to pulp.

BEECHAM'S PILLS cost only 25 cents a box. They are proverbially known throughout the world to be "worth a guinea a box."

There are men who tire themselves almost to death looking for any easy place.



Mr. Geo. W. Turner

SIMPLY AWFUL

Worst Case of Scrofula the Doctors Ever Saw

Completely Cured by HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA.

"When I was 4 or 5 years old I had a scrofulous sore on the middle finger of my left hand, which got so bad that the doctors cut the finger off, and later took off more than half my hand. Then the sore broke out on my arm, came out on my neck and face on both sides, nearly destroying the sight of one eye, also on my right arm. Doctors said it was the

Worst Case of Scrofula

they ever saw. It was **simply awful!** Five years ago I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. Gradually I found that the sores were beginning to heal. I kept on till I had taken ten bottles, **ten dollars!** Just think what a return I got for that investment! **A thousand per cent?** Yes, many thousands. For the last 4 years I have had no sores. I

Work all the Time.

Before, I could do no work. I know not what to say strong enough to express my gratitude to Hood's Sarsaparilla for my perfect cure." G. W. TURNER, Farmer, Galway, N. Y.

Hood's Pills do not weaken, but aid digestion and tone the stomach. Try them. 25c.

They all Testify

To the Efficacy of the World-Renowned

Swift's Specific.

The old-time simple remedy from the Georgia swamps and fields has gone forth to the antipodes, astonishing the skeptical and confounding the theories of those who depend solely on the physician's skill. There is no blood taint which it does not immediately eradicate. Poisons outwardly absorbed or the result of vile diseases from within all yield to this potent but simple remedy. It is an unequaled tonic, builds up the old and feeble, cures all diseases arising from impure blood or weakened vitality. Send for a treatise. Examine the proof.

Books on "Blood and Skin Diseases" mailed free.

Druggists Sell It.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO.,

Bile Beans

Small.

Guaranteed to cure Bilious Attacks, Sick-Headache and Constipation. 40 in each bottle. Price 25c. For sale by druggists.

Picture "7, 17, 70" and sample dose free.

J. F. SMITH & CO., Proprietors, NEW YORK.

GOLD FROM PITCH.

THE WONDERFUL LAKE OF BITUMEN IN TRINIDAD.

What it Looks Like—A Stygian Pond Weird and Strange—A Seemingly Inexhaustible Supply.

An extraordinary lake of pitch exists in Trinidad. It is a circular basin of black bitumen, having an area of only 110 acres. But this deposit, formed from vegetable matter by chemical processes in nature's laboratory during past ages, is an inexhaustible mine of riches. Anybody who has seen a large round pond, mostly dried up, with little streams of clear water irregularly intersecting its bed, here and there patches of vegetation, and a slushy looking place near the center with fish bubbles coming up, the entire surface blackish and uninviting, can form a very fair idea of the general appearance of the lake. Its contents are nearly pure asphaltum, with a small proportion of earthy matter. An old geological report estimates the quantity in sight at 4,752,000 tons, but since this reckoning was made several hundred thousand tons have been removed without perceptibly diminishing the available supply.

There is something altogether weird and strange about this lake of pitch. Its surface does not present a continuous sheet, but is traversed by a network of channels in which the rain water collects. Its aspect may be likened to a piece of marbled paper. There are about a score of small islands scattered over the lake, which are covered with vegetation, some of them supporting trees twenty or thirty feet high. These islands do not extend downward very far into the lake, but appear to be merely superficial accumulations of soil. When one of them is destroyed the asphalt beneath it rises to the general level. Although the action is so slow as to be imperceptible to the eye, the entire lake is always in motion, so that the islets are continually being transported from one part of it to another. It is said that sometimes one of them sinks into the lower regions of bitumen, to be again thrown up at a distance, its verdant hue changed to the black dye of the pitch. About the islets thousands of beautiful butterflies and more brilliant humming birds gather, while higher in the air flocks of gaudy paroquets and cuckoos disport themselves. The richness of the vegetation and the superb array of birds and insects afford a striking contrast with the gloom of the stygian lake.

The surface of the lake is hard, so that a horse may be ridden over it, except for the space of about an acre in the center, where the pitch is soft and bubbling. A man walking across this part of it sinks to above his ankles, but at times it would probably be dangerous to venture there, lest one be engulfed and find a horrid grave in the inky depths below. Everybody who has walked on asphalt pavements know how readily they absorb and are softened by the rays of the sun. That orb shines with such a torrid glare in Trinidad that the temperature of the great sheet of bitumen varies from 70 to 140 degrees within twenty-four hours. Thus during the hot part of the day the pitch sometimes fairly boils in the middle of the lake. It always has an abominable smell of sulphuretted hydrogen, which is the kind of gas generated in bad eggs. Here and there over the surface are swellings small and big which are filled with gas. It is fortunate that the material when compact will not burn without a wick, for otherwise the entire region, including the neighboring village, might suffer the fate of Sodom and Gomorrah. No soundings have ever been made, and the depth of the deposit is unknown.

The soil of the island in the vicinity of the lake rests on a substratum of asphaltum. Inasmuch as the latter readily yields to pressure, it is not surprising that houses built over it should exhibit a tendency to tumble down. Although the palm-thatched cottages are light, the posts that support them are apt to sink into the earth, or more often to lean over sideways, apparently endangering the buildings. This does not at all alarm the inmates, though the dwellings often look like card houses on the point of falling. The movement of the asphaltum is too gradual to cause accidents. Furthermore when a cottage seems on the point of falling it is as likely as not to regain its plumb, the posts resuming the perpendicular through a new movement of the asphaltum. When the pitch is dug from the land deposits the hole from which it is taken soon fills itself up. Thus an excavation that yielded 3,000 tons has been known to fill itself up witin a few months to a level with the surrounding ground.

The company which has the exclusive right to get asphalt from the lake procures its supplies from the central portion, where the pitch is dug with picks and pulled up in lumps, which are thrown by hand into barrels for transportation in carts to the seashore not far away. In the hot part of the day the stuff is so liquid that shovels are used instead of picks. The work is performed by excavating areas thirty or forty feet square to a depth of three or four feet. As soon as labor ceases on one of these holes the latter begins to be obliterated, the bottom rising up to the general level, so that within a few days no trace remains. The old proverb, that one cannot touch pitch without being defiled, does not hold true here. If it did the place would be intolerably loathsome. The material can be taken in the hands and molded into any shape without staining the fingers. Certainly there are few things in the world so wonderful as this great puddle of asphalt, which looks to the eye as though billions of tons of black pitch had boiled out of the earth from the effects of an immense subterranean fire.

The company gets its pitch from the lake at a cost of 40 cents a ton. It sells the material in the United States for $14 a ton. This leaves a fair margin of profit even after the rental of $50,000 annually has been paid to the colony. For this price the colony not only grants exclusive rights as to the lake, but also prohibits competition by forbidding any persons to dig asphaltum from the public lands.—[Washington Star.

There are positively no basques worn.

The Youths Companion

The last year has been the most prosperous of the Sixty-five years of THE COMPANION'S history. It has now over 550,000 subscribers. This support enables it to provide more lavishly than ever for 1893. Only a partial list of Authors, Stories and Articles can be given here.

Prize Serial Stories.

The Prizes offered for the Serial Competition of 1892 were the Largest ever given by any periodical.

First Prize, $2,000. **Larry;** "Aunt Mat's" Investment and its Reward; by **Miss Amanda M. Douglas.**
Second Prize, $1,000. **Armajo;** How a very hard Lesson was bravely Learned; by **Charles W. Clarke.**
Third Prize, $1,000. **Cherrycroft;** The Old House and its Tenant; by **Miss Edith E. Stowe (Pauline Wesley).**
Fourth Prize, $1,000. **Sam;** A charming Story of Brotherly Love and Self-Sacrifice; by **Miss M. G. McClelland.**
SEVEN OTHER SERIAL STORIES, during the year, by **C. A. Stephens, Homer Greene and others.**

The Bravest Deed I Ever Saw,

will be described in graphic language by Officers of the United States Army and by famous War Correspondents.

General John Gibbon. **General Wesley Merritt.**
Captain Charles King. **Archibald Forbes.**

Great Men at Home.

How Mr. Gladstone Works; by his daughter, **Mrs. Drew.**
Gen. Sherman in his Home; by **Mrs. Minnie Sherman Fitch.**
Gen. McClellan; by his son, **George B. McClellan.**
President Garfield; by his daughter, **Mrs. Molly Garfield Brown.**

Your Work in Life.

What are you going to do? These and other similar articles may offer you some suggestions.

Journalism as a Profession. By the Editor-in-Chief of the New York Times, **Charles R. Miller.**
Why not be a Veterinary Surgeon? An opportunity for Boys; by **Dr. Austin Peters.**
In What Trades and Professions is there most Room? by **Hon. R. P. Porter.**
Shipbuilders Wanted. Chats with great shipbuilders on this Subject; by **Alexander Wainwright.**
Admission to West Point; by the Supt. of U. S. Academy, **Col. John M. Wilson.**
Admission to the Naval Academy; by **Lieut. W. F. Low, U. S. N.**
Young Government Clerks at Washington. **By the Chief Clerks of Six Departments.**

Things to Know.

What is a Patent? by **The Hon. Carroll D. Wright.**
A Chat With Schoolgirls; by **Amelia E. Barr.**
Naval Courts-Martial; by **Admiral S. B. Luce.**
Patents Granted Young Inventors; by **U. S. Com. of Patents.**
The Weather Bureau; by **Jean Gordon Mattill.**
Newly-Married in New York. What will $1,000 a year do? Answered by **Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher** and **Marion Harland.**

Over the Water.

How to See St. Paul's Cathedral; by **The Dean of St. Paul.**
Windsor Castle. A picturesque description by **The Marquis of Lorne.**
A Glimpse of Belgium. **The American Minister at Brussels.**
A Glimpse of Russia; by **The Hon. Charles Emory Smith.**
Adventures in London Fogs; by **Charles Dickens.**
London Cabs. "Cabbies;" their "hansoms." **Charles Dickens, Jr.**
A Boy's Club in East London. **Frances Wynne.**

Short Stories and Adventures.

More than One Hundred Short Stories and Adventure Sketches will be given in the volume for 1893.

Knittin' Susan.
In the Death Circle.
A Mountainville Feud.
Mrs. Parshley's First Voyage.
Bain McTickel's "Vast Doog."
An Able Mariner.
Uncle Dan'l's Will.
On the Hadramaut Sands.
An April First Experience.
Riddling Jimmy, and other stories.
Quality's Temptation.
A Bad Night in a Yacht.
Leon Kestrell: Reporter.
Uncle Sim's Clairvoyance.
How I Won my Chevrons.
The Cats of Cedar Swamp. A Boy's Proof that he was not a Coward; by **W. J. Baker.**
Strong "Medicine." The amusing effect of a brass instrument on a hostile Indian; by **Capt. D. C. Kingman, U. S. A.**

"HOW I WROTE BEN HUR," by **Gen. Lew Wallace,** opens a series, "Behind the Scenes of Famous Stories." Sir Edwin **Arnold** writes three fascinating articles on India. **Rudyard Kipling** tells the "Story of My Boyhood." A series of practical articles, "At the World's Fair," by **Director-General Davis** and **Mrs. Potter Palmer,** will be full of valuable hints to those who go. "Odd Housekeeping in Queer Places" is the subject of half a dozen bright and amusing descriptions by **Mrs. Lew Wallace, Lady Blake,** and others.

All the well-known features of THE COMPANION will be maintained and improved. **The Editorials** will be impartial explanations of current events at home and abroad. **The Illustrated Supplements,** adding nearly one-half to size of the paper, will be continued.

FREE — **Send This Slip with $1.75.** — **to 1893**

To any New Subscriber who will cut out and send us this slip with name and address and $1.75, we will send The Companion Free to Jan. 1, 1893, and for a Full Year from that date. This offer includes the Double Holiday Numbers at Thanksgiving, Christmas, New Year's, Easter and Fourth of July. *The Souvenir of The Companion illustrated in colors, 42 pages, describing the New Building, with all its 10 departments, will be sent on receipt of six cents, or Free to any one requesting it who sends a subscription for one year.* 45

Specimen copies sent free on application.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, Boston, Mass.

Send Check or Post-Office Order at our risk.

An artesian well in Petaluma, Cal., spouts 30,000 gallons of water every hour.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle.

Life is shorter in the valleys and lowlands than among the hills and mountains.

Brown's Iron Bitters cures Dyspepsia, Malaria, Biliousness and General Debility. Gives Strength, aids Digestion, tones the nerves—creates appetite. The best tonic for Nursing Mothers, weak women and children.

Five volumes of air contain one volume of oxygen.

"August Flower"

Eight doctors treated me for Heart Disease and one for Rheumatism, but did me no good. I could not speak aloud. Everything that I took into the Stomrch distressed me. I could not sleep. I had taken all kinds of medicines. Through a neighbor I got one of your books. I procured a bottle of Green's August Flower and took it. I am to-day stout, hearty and strong and enjoy the best of health. August Flower saved my life and gave me my health. Mrs. Sarah J Cox, Defiance, O.

FREE Illustrated Publications, WITH MAPS, describing Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon, the FREE GOVERNMENT AND LOW PRICE **NORTHERN PACIFIC R. R. LANDS**

The best Agricultural, Grazing and Timber Lands now open to settlers. Mailed FREE. Address CHAS. B. LAMBORN, Land Com., N. P. R. R., St. Paul, Minn.

Strange Coincidences.

Whenever coincidences are under discussion Captain A. E. Anderson, of the Hudson River steamer Mary Powell, tells of two odd cases which he "ran up against" one day during the summer of 1889. His steamer was lying at the foot of Vestry street, Poughkeepsie, when a man boarded her and said to the Captain:

"I have lost my trunk, and cannot tell if it was taken off the boat or not."

Captain Anderson quite naturally asked:

"What is your name?"

"A. E. Anderson," was the reply.

"My initials and surname exactly," returned the Captain.

"My full name is Ambrose Eltinge Anderson," was the stranger's next retort.

Almost dumfounded, he found that the Captain's name was the same, letter for letter.

The same afternoon an elderly lady boarded the Mary Powell at Newberg, remarking to the Captain, as she handed in her ticket, that her name was Mary Powell also. Upon carefully inspecting the ticket with the Captain's name upon it, she continued:

"I see your name is A. E. Anderson. My maiden name was Anderson, and my father's full name was Ambrose Eltinge Anderson."

The Mary Powell's captain fled in terror, declaring that his boat was bewitched.—St. Louis Republic.

The healthiest trade is said to be that of a waller, a man who attends to the pans in salt works. If he falls in he dies, but while he lives he is free from cholera, smallpox, scarlet fever, and probably influenza.

DR. KILMER'S

SWAMP-ROOT

THE GREAT KIDNEY, LIVER AND BLADDER CURE.

Biliousness,

Headache, foul breath, sour stomach, heartburn or dyspepsia, constipation.

Poor Digestion,

Distress after eating, pain and bloating in the stomach, shortness of breath, pains in the heart.

Loss of Appetite,

A splendid feeling to-day and a depressed one to-morrow, nothing seems to taste good, tired, sleepless and all unstrung, weakness, debility.

Guarantee—Use contents of One Bottle, if not benefited, Druggists will refund you the price paid.

At Druggists, 50c. Size, $1.00 Size.

"Invalids' Guide to Health" free—Consultation free. DR. KILMER & Co., BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

BNU 46

Garfield Tea Overcomes results of bad eating. Cures Constipation, Restores Complexion, Saves Doctors' Bills. Sample free. GARFIELD TEA Co., 319 W. 46th St., N. Y.

Cures Sick Headache

CATARRH Sold by druggists or sent by mail. 50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

DO NOT BE DECEIVED with Pastes, Enamels, and paints which stain the hands, injure the iron, and burn off. The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, Durable and the consumer pays for no tin or glass package with every purchase.

YOUNG MOTHERS

We offer you a remedy which if used as directed, insures safety to life of both mother and child.

"MOTHERS FRIEND"

Robs confinement of its PAIN, HORROR and RISK, as many testify.

"My wife used only two bottles of Mothers Friend. She was easily and quickly relieved—is now doing splendidly."

J. S. MORTON, Harlow, N. C.

Sent by express, charges prepaid, on receipt of price, $1.50 per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Book To Mothers mailed free. BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

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For Public Buildings or Private Residences. Perfect satisfaction given. 10,000 in use. Estimates and full information upon application.

ALVA HUBBARD & CO., Baltimore, Md., and Washington, D. C.

25 DOSES 25¢ THE GREAT **SHILOH'S CURE.** TAKE IN TIME. COUGH CURE 25¢ 50¢ & $1.00

Cures Consumption, Coughs, Croup, Sore Throat. Sold by all Druggists on a Guarantee.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. NOV. 10.

17

THE RACKET.

Largest Assortment.
Lowest Prices.
Latest Styles.

G. R. SPIGELMYER,
SHEM SPIGELMYER, Jr.
Bellefonte, Pa.

PERSONAL.

——Mr. D. J. Meyer was confined to the house with rheumatism several days this week.

——Mrs. Steven Lobaugh, who has been seriously ill for several weeks, is improving.

——Mr. J. E. Kline, of Tusseyville, was a caller at the REPORTER office on Monday morning.

——Chris H. Murray left Saturday morning for Princeton College to resume his studies.

——Miss Mame Meyer returned home Monday evening after a week's visit in Bellefonte.

——Mr. Christ Platt, of Farmers Mills, was among the callers at the REPORTER office this week.

——Mr. Frank Benner, who has for some time had employment in Bellefonte, spent several days this week at his home near Old Fort.

——Henry Miller who has been employed at the foundry for some time as a moulder, left last week and has secured employment at Williamsport.

——Dr. Lee, of Madisonburg, gave our sanctum a call. The doctor has had quite a number of diphtheria cases since last January which he has successfully treated.

——'Squire Houseman, the Jeffersonian Democrat of Tusseyville, dropped in to our sanctum a few days ago, and was all beaming smiles over the result of the great Democratic victory.

——Mr. John Condo, of Penn Hall, was among our prominent visiters last week. Mr. Condo is a Democrat of the broadest stripe and one who has faith in its principles. Mr. Condo is a commercial tourist and a jolly good fellow.

Nearly Bled to Death.

From the *Daily Gazette* we learn that Calvin Horner, son of Mr. William Horner, west of Centre Hall, had a tooth extracted, and nearly bled to death before the flow of blood could be stopped. Calvin is employed at the Brockerhoff house, Bellefonte, and for six or seven days the wound bled profusely, despite all efforts of physicians to check the flow, and he became so weakened that he was unable to partake of nourishment. He is now recovering.

Don,t Mix.

In sending potatoes to market do not mix varieties, and sort as evenly to one size as you can. Dealers like to handle goods that show some care and judgment on the part of the shipper.

Burned to the Ground.

Wednesday morning early the dwelling of John Toner, at Axemann was destroyed by fire. All the household goods were saved. The fire was caused by a defective flue. There was no insurance on the building.

Good Indelible Ink.

Banana juice makes a good indelible ink. A spot on a white shirt from a dead ripe banana is marked forever, and the juice from bananas thoroughly decayed is a bright carmine.

Drawn as Jurors.

M. L. Rishel and Samuel D. Gettig are jurors at the U. S. court, Pittsburg, this week.

WEDDING BELLS.

THE OLD FORT PRESENTED A LIVELY APPEARANCE.

Mr. Frank W. Bradford and Miss Anna M. Odenkirk United in Marriage at High Noon.

The Old Fort was the scene of an interesting wedding on Wednesdy at 12 m., at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Odenkirk, parents of the bride, where their daughter Anna M. was united in marriage to Mr. Frank W. Bradford.

The large parlors were filled with guests all anxiously awaiting the coming of the bride and groom. At twelve o'clock the wedding march, which was beautifully rendered by Miss Emma Aikens, of Bellefone, announced the entrance of the bridal party. Mr. Frank Benner, of Bellefonte, and Mr. William Odenkirk, brother of the bride, led the way as ushers, followed by Miss Jennie Boal, of Centre Hall, as bridesmaid and Mr. Frank Naginey, of Bellefonte, as groomsman, after which the bride and groom entered. The bride wore a traveling suit of brown, and carried a handsome bouquet of white chrysanthemums.

The ceremony was performed by Rev. Baskerville, pastor of the Presbyterian church. Immediately after the ceremony congratulations were tendered the happy pair, after which the guests, numbering about one hundred, were all comfortably seated and the most delicious refreshments were bountifully served.

After all had heartily partaken of the many delicasies with which they were served, the afternoon was spent in having a good social time and every one, judging from the smiling faces, was having a pleasant time.

The gifts were nicely arranged in a large room, and they were numerous and handsome and showed the esteem and good wishes of a host of friends.

Among the guests from a distance were Mr. and Mrs. Frank Foster, Mr. Will Foster, and Miss Emma Foster, of Mifflinburg, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Brandon, Mr. and Mrs. Aikens and Miss Emma Aikens, of Bellefonte.

Mr. and Mrs. Bradford were escorted to the 4.28 train by many of the guests and took their departure for Chicago and other western cities, and will be absent several weeks.

Mr. Bradford has been fortunate in securing a most charming and highly respected young lady as a companion through life, and the happy pair have the best wishes of many friends for health, happiness, and prosperity throughout life.

Tried to Burn the Jail.

The citizens of Lock Haven are having a time with "fire bugs" who are trying their best to burn down the town. If it is not a lumber yard, or a stable it is the jail. On Wednesday afternoon, shortly before 3 o'clock, the smell of smoke in Charles Noonan's cell attracted the attention of prisoners in the county jail. Running to his apartment they discovered the bed on fire. With great difficulty the flames were extinguished, but not before the bed was destroyed and a portion of the floor burned. Young Noonan is serving a sentence for incorrigibility and is about 16 years old. In order to accomplish his devilish deed he broke his lamp and threw the oil it contained on the bed, and the applied a lighted match to the saturated ticking. This is the same boy who, a short time ago, tore out a water pipe in his cell and flooded the jail.

New Millinery.

Have you seen the bargains in hats and bonnets, children's hoods, Tam O Shanters, etc., at my millinery store, on Church street? We have selected a nice stock of these goods and sell them at low prices. Among them are fancy feathers, tips, buckles, an endless variety of plain and figured ribbons. A big lot of plain and fancy velvets suitable for bonnets or dress trimmings in all the new colors. Moss trimmings, chenille, etc., in fact anything that belongs to a first-class Millinery store. Come and see and be convinced.

nov10-2t MRS. C. B. BOOB.

Several Inches of Snow.

Last Wednesday we had the first snow fall of the season, and several inches of the beautiful fell. In Centre Hall it was about six inches deep, but melted in a day or so. The snow to a certain extent raised the prevailing drought and many cisterns that were dry were replenished.

Enlarging.

John Krumbine is at work enlarging his property by the addition of a wing, and further improving the property by raising the roof several feet and increasing the height. It will be a desirable home when John is through.

Death of an Infant.

On Monday morning a young child of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Crawford died. It was taken to Laurelton for burial.

——Only those who have purchased boots and shoes at Mingle's shoe store, Bellefonte, know where to get the best quality and style for the least money.

Subscribe for the REPORTER.

DEMOCRATIC JOLLIFICATION.

Bellefonte Jollifies Over the Election of the Democratic Ticket.

On Monday evening Bellefonte held a jollification meeting over the victory of the Democrats and the entire ticket. A large crowd was anticipated and preparations were made to entertain them all in Democratic style. Several hundred from the valley went over on the regular passenger at 4.28 and returned by special train of seven cars after the program had all been gone through. A large parade was the feature of the evening. Several bands, men on horseback, and a large number on foot made a line several squares in length. Each man in parade had a Chinese lantern and with fire works the effect was fine.

After the parade a mass meeting was held in the court house and addresses were delivered by prominent speakers from Bellefonte and Lock Haven. The buildings in the town were very prettily decorated, and showed to fine effect. Special trains left Bellefonte over all roads and brought big crowds.

Applicants for the Postoffice.

Hardly had the election of Cleveland been announced when applicants for the post office at Centre Hall began to come to the surface. The applicants cannot be counted on the fingers of one hand and they are not all in yet either. All had claims entitling them to the plume under the new administration, and as there will be but one to get it, not a few will have sore heads over the result. Petitions are being circulated for signers and the boys are hustling. As the new administration does not go into power for about four months, there is a probability of a few more applicants bobbing up.

To Prevent Guns from Rusting.

The best way to preserve a gun from rusting, says a writer in the St. Louis *Globe Democrat*, is to have a ring of zinc soldered round the barrel, or if it is not convenient to do this to have a long strip of zinc soldered out of sight underneath the barrel. The galvanic action which is excited between the zinc and the iron effectually prevents the oxidation of either metal, and as long as the zinc remains in contact with the iron not a particle of rust will appear on either the inside or outside of the barrel.

Hick's November Prophecies.

Rev. Ira Hicks prophecies for November are that we will have bright, frosty days of the month. The 11th is a central day for reactionary movements. From 16th to 19th look for rain, sleet and autumnal gales. Hard freezing will follow on the heals of the storms, and continue up to the 22d and 23d. These dates will bring higher temperature and storms, and in turn be followed by cold. Month ends with storms, 28th and 29th, and cold wave the 30th.

Killed Only Two.

The hunting party from Boalsburg, of which Cyrus Goss and Landlord Bartges were members, only killed two deer in the mountains at Stone Creek after nearly a two week's hunt, one of which was a four prong buck killed by Cyrus Goss. The boys say deer are scarce in the mountains and big hauls are seldom made. The party numbered eleven.

What you Want.

The opening months of this season, we want all to remember, is a revolution in fair prices. We are going to do business with you, because we have just exactly what you want, and our prices are simply irresistible. Our Fall and Winter attrations will cause a turn out. PHILAD. BRANCH.

Luther Day.

Last Sabbath was Luther Day in Lutheran churches, and the regular services in the evening were dispensed with by Rev. Fischer and a song service substituted. A collection was made for Home missions and a goodly amount contributed. The service was well attended.

The Forecast Authentic.

The signal service forecast of the weather in Centre Hall is reliable and the indications at least so far can be relied upon as authentic. Every one has hit it and the weather has turned out as predicted.

Four Admitted.

Last Sabbath morning four persons were admitted by letter into membership in the Presbyterian church. Communion services were held by Rev. Baskerville, and the services were well attended.

Hold Them Thirty Days.

Instead of ten days, as heretofore, a postmaster is, by a new ruling of the department, authorized to hold unclaimed letters thirty days in the absence of specific instructions to the contrary from the writer.

Frequent Meetings.

A town councilman made the remark that that body is called to meet almost every two days. Must be heavy business—once in three or six months would be supposed to suffice, for so clean and well-behaved a boro as ours.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

President Harrison Issues a Proclamation Fixing on November 24.

The following proclamation was issued this afternoon:

"The gifts of God to our people during the past year have been so abundant and so special that the spirit of devout thanksgiving awaits not a call but only the appointment of a day when it may have a common expression. He has stayed the pestilence at our door: He has given us more love for the free civil institutions in the creation of which His directiong providence was so conspicuous; He has awakened a deeper reverence for law; He has widened our philanthropy by a call to suctor the distress in other lands; He has blessed our schools and is bringing forward a patriotic and God-fearing generation to execute His great and benevolent designs for our country; He has given us great increase in materal wealth and a wide diffusion of contentment and comfort in the homes of our people; He has given His grace to the sorrowing.

"Wherefore, I, Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States, do call upon all our people to observe as we have been wont, Thursday, the twenty-fourth day of this month of November, as a day thanksgiving for His continued care and grace.

"In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done at the city of Washington, this fourth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two and of the independence of the United States, the one hundred and seventeenth.

"BENJAMIN HARRISON.

"By JOHN W. FOSTER, Secretary of State."

And So Everwhere.

The Tyrone correspondent of the Harrisburg *Patriot:* Postoffice applicants are springing up in Tyrone like mushrooms. There are now in the field about fifteen, some of whom have never done a day's work for the party nor spent a dollar in its cause. These are now the most enthusiastic and go around shaking hands with ther fellow men just as though they had done it all. It is actually making some of our people tired and it would be well if all of our citizens would flatly refuse to sign any peditions now. They ought to wait any way until the g. o. p. corpse is buried out of sight.

Hastings to Pay an Election Bet.

The Democrats of Clearfield county held a regular old-time jubilee at Clearfield Tuesday. One of the principal features was the appearance of General Hastings, of Bellefonte, who was billed to appear in company with James Kerr, Clerk of the House, and address the crowd. While Hastings and Kerr were stumping in Cambria county for their different parties they met and during a bantering conversation made the wager that if Harrison should be elected Kerr would speak at Bellefonte and if Cleveland won the General was to come to Clearfield.

A Hair Breadth Escape.

Last Saturday as the local freight was pulling out of Centre Hall and had gathered considerable headway, a man attempted to jump the caboose. He did not make the proper connections and was dragged a considerable distance before he fell, and almost rolled under the wheels of the rapidly moving train. It was a hair breadth escape for the individual, who picked himself up with only a few bruises.

Trustworthy—Serviceable.

Our complete assortment insures perfect satisfaction in the selection of goods to satisfy individual tastes. You will find our large stock made up entirely of goods that are trustworthy, serviceable and the best of their class. Everything goes at the lowest possible price. Come in and see how fair we will treat you, how well we will please you and how much we will save for you. PHILAD. BRANCH.

No Ox Roast.

It has been erroniously reported throughout the county the Democrats of Centre Hall and locality would have an ox roast if the Democratic ticket was elected. From present indications it seems that the roast will be postponed until 1896 when there will be another victory to celebrate, but we hope it will materialize then.

Fine Work.

The REPORTER office is fully equipped for the executing of all kinds of wedding invitations, etc., in the most approved manner. The finest quality of stock kept always on hand and prices far below others.

Raised a Flag.

The Democrats of South Potter raised a monster flag, bearing the names of Cleveland and Stevenson, at Tusseyville this week.

Can Now Hello.

Last week a phone was placed in the office of Dr. Emerick! and that physician can now be summoned by wire.

——A complete stock of boots and shoes can always be found at Mingle's shoe store, Bellefonte.

HERE AND THERE.

JOTTINGS ABOUT THE TOWN AND COUNTRY.

A Young Man Blown Up With Dynamite at Morrisdale. State College Defeats Bucknell at Foot Ball.

On Thursday morning a young man named Jones, aged sixteen years, the son of Josepeh Jones of Morrisdale Mines, was killed by an explosion of dynamite, the result of his own carelessness. The facts are as follows:

Some time since Mr. Jones and his sons dug a well at their home and used dynamite to blast the rock. A cartridge was left over and young Jones placed it in an old cook stove, that stood in the back yard, to keep it out of the way of the little children. On Thursday, after Mr. Jones and his other son had gone to their work in the mines, this son bui it a fire in the old stove to heat some water for his mother. He forgot to remove the dynamite cartridge and was standing by the stove when the cartridge exploded with a terrific report. The stove was blown to atoms, the boy received the full force of the explosion. Three large pieces of the iron passed entirely through his body and his right arm and left leg were broken. He lingered in great agony until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when he expired.—Philipsburg *Ledger.*

State College Victorious.

The foot ball elevens of Bucknell University of Lewisburg, and of State College played a game at State College on last Saturday, which resulted in a victory for State College by a score of 18 to 0. State College played a superior game and Bucknell was unable to withstand the fierce onslaught of the rush line. Several players were severely injured in the game, one of the Bucknell team was carried off the field, and was taken home on a mattress, having sustained internal injuries. A special train of four cars was run from Lewisburg to Lemont and over one hundred students and others took in the game.

Covers All.

The great Columbus Blizzard Storm Coat, $10.00

The great Reciprocity Overcoat, $10.-00.

The great Protective Tariff Suit $10.-00.

The great Free Trade Suit, $10.00.

Children's suits and overcoats in endless variety.

MONTGOMERY & Co.
Bellefonte

Death at Boalsburg.

Mr. David Sparr died a few days ago at his home at Boalsburg, after an illness of about two weeks, of pneumonia. Mr. Sparr was aged over seventy years and was highly esteemed by all in his community, being a much respected citizen of Boalsburg, and was well to do. His wife survives him. The funeral took place at Boalsburg, the interment being made in the cemetery at that place.

A Booming City

Williamsport has an offer of a new manufacturing establishment that will employ 4,000 hands, and all the money required to be raised by the city is $10,000. This sum they are not to pay until the works are in operation. The town is booming and new lines of street railway are being put down in all parts of the city.

Before Their Eyes.

The council committee on streets and nuisances are evidently so much elated over the great Democratic victory, that they notice not the many bad pavements in the borough, which are much in need of proper repair. They seemingly see them not, though walking with open eyes.

Threatens to Discontinue.

James A. Fiedler, editor of the *Daily Gazette*, threatens to discontinue the publication of that sheet after January 1st. The venture he says, has been a losing one from the start, and he does not feel disposed to maintain the publication of the daily at a personal loss.

Philipsburg Wants a Bank.

Application for authority to organize the First National bank of Philipsburg Pa., has been filed with the Comptroller of the Currency, by M. C. Berkley, of Philipsburg, Pa., and his associates.

Bet on Cleveland.

All hands in the REPORTER office, except ye editor, bet on Cleveland, and won. The editor would have bet too, but had a dry spell in his exchequer.

Notice.

The sale of the David Hennigh lot has been postponed to November 19th, by the administrators.

Weather.

Monday was a fine day, and the sun made it mild like a spring day. Tuesday opened with every prospect for very wet weather.

——Bed Blankets $1 per pair and upward.—C. P. Long.

Truisms.

The skipping wasp is a paper maker.

A loose tongue is a mischief maker.

The ant minds its own business and is kept busy at it. Be like the ant.

When you have big faults don't throw stones, you live in a glass house, and rocks will roll back on you.

A clean character may be annoyed by him who bears a sullied one, but people always know which is the pure and better.

Those having great blemishes are always loudest against others of lesser specks, thinking thus to detract attention from their own dark spots.

Now Try This.

It will cost you nothing and surely do you good, if you have a Cough, Cold, or any trouble with Throat, Chest or Lungs. Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds is guaranteed to give relief, or money will be paid back. Sufferers from La Grippe found it just the thing and under its use had a speedy and perfect recovery. Try a sample bottle at our expense and learn for yourself just how good a thing it is. Trial bottles free at J. D. Murray's Drug Store. Large size 50c. and $1.00.

Notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of the late Robert McFarlane will please pay their accounts at the hardware store now of D. Irvin & Son. All accounts not paid by December 15th will be collected by law. With thanks for past patronage and soliciting a continuance of the same for D. Irvin & Son, we are

WM. AND J. K. MCFARLANE.
Administrators.

Bellefonte, Oct. 17, '92. oct27-6t

For the Ladies.

A special invitation is extended to all the ladies to call and see the large and full line of millinery goods just received from Philadelphia and New York. I will be pleased to wait upon you. MRS. MYRA A. ISHLER.

nov3-3t Tusseyville, Pa.

Notice.

My watch repair shop will in the future be closed on Sunday and no business of any nature will be transacted on that day. All repair work must be cash on delivery. Do not wish to keep a book account. WM. REIBER,

nov. 10-4t Tusseyville.

For Sale.

A dark bay horse, five years old, weight 1300 pounds, is sound, will be sold cheap, have no use for same.

WM. W. BOOB,
Centre Hall, Pa.

Under the law in New York every candidate who was voted for at the recent election must file an itemized statement of all the money contributed or expended by him directly or indirectly in aid of his election.

In inflammation of the lungs (pneumonia) and inflammation of the air passages (bronchitis), Bull's-Head Horse and Cattle Powder is a specific. Price 25 cents per package of one pound.

——When in need of boots or shoes go to Mingle's shoe store, Bellefonte, and you will find something to suit you and at reasonable prices.

GRAIN MARKET.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY KURTZ & SON.

Wheat	65
Rye	65
Corn	40
Oats new	28
Barley	40
Buckwheat	45

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	20
Eggs	14
Lard	9
Shoulders	9
Ham	12
Tallow	6
Potatoes	60
Sides	9

Ladies' Coats.
Children's Coats
Misses' Coats.
Baby s Coats.

Better styles and lower prices than ever.

Storm Serge, Storm Serge. A splendid cloth dress, the goods for $2.75. Think of it. Shoddy at some stores costs more.

A pretty tea pot for 15c.

A good spool of cotton, 2c.

The best corsets in the world.

Garmans.